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REPORT

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COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL
LAND OFFICE

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1908



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1909

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
General statement.....	3
Cash receipts.....	6
Area of land entered.....	6
New system of keeping records and accounts in district land offices.....	6
Salaries of employees.....	7
Legislation.....	9
Lands under reclamation projects.....	9
Rights of way.....	9
Administrative law.....	10
Plats destroyed by fire.....	12
Undelivered patents.....	12
Surveys.....	13
Withdrawal of irrigable arid lands.....	14
Restoration of lands to entry.....	15
Registers and receivers.....	15
California school grant.....	16
Surveyors-general.....	17
Inspection of land offices.....	17
Index of patents.....	18
Bird reservations.....	18
National monuments.....	19
Condition of building.....	20
Maps.....	21
National forests.....	21
Changes in regulations.....	22
Amendments of homestead entries.....	22
Homesteads in reclamation projects.....	22
Homesteads in Alaska.....	22
Contests—affidavits for publication.....	23
Proceedings on special agents' reports.....	23
Lists of land sold.....	23
Certified copies and fees of United States surveyors-general.....	23
Timber in Alaska.....	24
Coal lands.....	24
Evidence of title to mining claims and of water rights.....	24
Locations of warrants, script, certificates, soldiers' additional rights, etc....	24
Isolated tracts.....	24
Payments to public creditors.....	25
New forms of applications, etc.....	25
Credit for prior payment in second application to commute homestead entries.....	25
Forest lieu land frauds.....	25
Creek lands in Alabama.....	28
Opening of Indian lands.....	29
Tables relating to the disposition of the public domain.....	30

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1908.

SIR: The following report of the work in the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Hon. R. A. Ballinger, my immediate predecessor, resigned March 4, 1908. This report, therefore, in so far as it touches upon work accomplished during the past fiscal year, treats largely of that which was performed under his direction and in accordance with the systems which he adopted or initiated. It has been my endeavor to carry out the plans inaugurated by him and to make only such additional changes as good administration and further experience seemed to call for.

With the decrease in the area of the public domain there should be an increase in vigilance. With the great demand for homes the officials of the General Land Office recognize the importance of seeing that no one obtains a right to the land still remaining through unlawful methods. Every man who thus acquires title to a tract robs a law-abiding applicant of an opportunity to exercise his statutory right, and if the land be capable of producing crops deprives a seeker of his opportunity to gain a homestead, thus injuring the prosperity of the country; for the homesteader has built the West.

The importance of a well-equipped and carefully selected special agents' force has been thoroughly appreciated, and to effect this the reorganization of the field force has been carried out. Congress, realizing the accumulation of work which necessarily had to receive attention, appropriated the sum of \$500,000 during the current year, \$250,000 of which was for the purpose of bringing up this work of the General Land Office so as to make the same current, and was to be immediately available. The details, necessary in the organization

of this additional force, virtually occupied the time between the passage of the bill and June 30, so that the members of the additional force were not ready to assume their duties until after the 15th of June. At the beginning of the fiscal year, however, the additional force was engaged and at work in the field.

The field force has attained a high degree of efficiency, and is permanent in character. The public-land area is divided into thirteen field divisions, each of which has its permanent headquarters, with a chief agent in charge, who is also a bonded officer. The personnel of the different field corps is selected entirely upon consideration of the needs of the particular public-land area covered. The majority of the special agents are men who have long resided in the West and have had practical experience in stock raising, irrigation, farming, mining, surveying, civil engineering, or in the lumber camps. There are also in each division agents who are lawyers by profession and who give particular attention to the necessary legal questions involved in the work. The General Land Office is thus in close touch with every feature of the public-land situation, with adequate machinery to secure effective and prompt observance of the public-land laws and render aid to those who seek to establish a home or put to beneficial use any part of the public domain.

During the last fiscal year there were, on the average, 89 agents employed in the field. There have been collected upon agents' reports \$67,902.39 for timber trespass; and \$30,785.92 have been paid in as the result of suits instituted by the Department of Justice upon reports of special agents, making a total of \$98,688.31 collected during the year. There have been referred to the Department of Justice, with recommendation that suit be brought, timber claims to the amount of \$377,509.69. There were secured 234 indictments for fraud, which resulted in 63 convictions and 60 acquittals, the remaining cases not yet having been tried. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five entries were canceled because of adverse reports of special agents. Individual entries have areas of from 40 to 320 acres, and an average size is 160 acres, from which it appears that by reason of investigations by the field force there have been recovered from fraudulent entry, during the fiscal year 1907-8, a total of 383,600 acres. This is exclusive of the many relinquishments filed incident to investigations by special agents, of which an accurate account can not be made; they have been very numerous, however.

During the past fiscal year close attention has been paid the methods of doing business in the General Land Office, and to the personnel; many changes have been made.

A comparison of the work done during the year 1906-7 with that accomplished during the year 1907-8 is the best commentary on the new methods adopted, on the improved personnel of the force, and

on the greater interest taken by the employees. The following table of the most important branches of the work will be of interest:

Work of General Land Office in fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

	1907.	1908.	Per cent increase.
Hearings before registers and receivers.....	^a 300	1,115	271
Reports received from special agents.....	3,903	8,700	122
Reports disposed of.....	3,399	^a 9,500	179
Unlawful inclosures of public land reported.....	136	254	86
Acres restored (unlawful inclosures).....	259,918	762,941	193
Timber depredations reported.....	278	480	72
Fraudulent entries disposed of.....	9,251	11,662	26
Fraudulent entry hearings ordered.....	304	1,436	372
Homestead and timber and stone entries approved for patent.....	40,538	58,209	43
State selections disposed of (acres).....	818,014	2,404,973	194
Original desert entries examined.....	6,298	8,310	31
Final desert entries approved for patent.....	2,114	2,462	16
Indian allotments approved.....	7,195	10,117	40
Swamp indemnity approved (acres).....	0	30,639	All
Swamp indemnity rejected (acres).....	4,120	70,160	1,627
Lieu selections (act June 4, 1897) disposed of.....	478	1,269	165
Soldier's additional homestead applications disposed of.....	95	702	639
Mineral contests closed.....	215	365	70
Mineral hearings ordered.....	75	128	70
Mineral entries approved for patenting or cancellation.....	1,445	1,847	28
Coal entries approved or canceled.....	157	205	30
Hearings ordered.....	75	128	70
Private appealed (docket) cases decided ^b	1,223	1,462	19
Private unappealed cases decided ^b	5,590	8,816	58
Entries canceled ^b	5,146	8,042	56
Private land claims approved for patent.....	53	89	68
Small holding claims approved for patent.....	41	50	24
Lands in national forests restored to entry (acres).....	49,335	204,514	314
Withdrawals and restorations of national forests examined.....	515	1,596	209
Report upon new forests proposed.....	108	137	27
Patents issued.....	45,978	90,522	97
Patents transmitted.....	47,185	95,331	102
Certified copies of records furnished.....	18,517	19,420	5
Maps, diagrams, etc., for official use.....	2,799	3,288	17
Determination of cases of coal entries.....	20,000	33,853	69
Letters received and recorded or answered without recording.....	262,693	300,532	14

^a Approximately.

^b In addition to the above work performed by the contest division during the past year, the contest work in the local offices was brought up to date, an arrearage of 2,232 cases in one office being cleared up. This work was accomplished through the temporary detail of employees, principally from this division, to duty in the local land offices.

This increase in work done was not due to any relaxation of care and vigilance on the part of this Office. Full compliance with the public-land laws was never more rigorously exacted than now. It is due to the inauguration of more modern business methods, the greater interest and activity shown by employees, and an improved personnel. In only one or two unimportant lines of work has there been any decrease; in all others, in addition to those shown in the above table, there has been a marked increase. This has been accomplished with practically no addition to the force. There were fourteen employees added to the force of the General Land Office upon the abandonment of the old Lands and Railroad Division in your office, some of whom were not here for the whole year; certain work done in your office was thereafter performed here. The entries under reclamation projects virtually caused a new branch of work, which would offset the assistance given by this additional force.

The showing made is exceptionally gratifying to the employees of this Bureau, the great majority of whom have worked with zeal and

intelligence in order to overtake, if possible, the accumulation of work. The result could not, however, have been achieved had it not been for the active interest which has been taken by you in the conduct of this Office, and the encouragement which you have lent to the inauguration of new methods and to the improvement of the personnel of the force.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The total cash receipts from the sales of public lands, including fees and commissions on both original and final entries for the fiscal year 1908, were \$11,492,453.76.

Miscellaneous receipts from the sales of Indian lands, depredations on public lands, sales of Government property, copies of records and plats, and reclamation water-right charges were \$1,223,255.70, making the aggregate total of cash receipts of this Bureau during the fiscal year 1908, \$12,715,709.46, an increase over the fiscal year 1907 of \$1,162,531.46.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, were \$842,112.45, an increase of \$31,255.49. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices, as stated, were \$2,381,359.79, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$10,334,349.67.

AREA OF LAND ENTERED.

The total area of land originally entered during the fiscal year 1908 is 19,090,356.78 acres, a decrease of 1,907,209.80 acres, as compared with the area entered during the year 1907. The total area upon which final proof was made is 8,068,044.85 acres.

NEW SYSTEM OF KEEPING RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS IN DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

One of the first points to which Commissioner Ballinger's attention was directed was the method of keeping records and accounts in district land offices. There were employed by you for this Office certain experts on business methods who, in conjunction with employees of this Bureau, made a thorough examination of the system in vogue. It was found unsatisfactory, and in accordance with your order, dated July 1, 1908, an entirely new system of keeping records and accounts in district land offices was put into effect on July 1, 1908.

The old practice of deferring the issuance of receipts for moneys paid in connection with the public lands until the applications, entries, or proofs were allowed or approved, was discontinued, and receipts for all moneys collectible by receivers of public moneys are now

issued to applicants and entrymen at the time the money is paid, without regard to the subsequent allowance or rejection of the applications, entries, or proofs. This method enables this Office to more thoroughly supervise and check receivers' accounts than was possible under the former system.

The separate series of entry numbers for the various classes of entries have been discontinued, and there is now only one series of numbers maintained at each district land office, under which all classes of entries are numbered in the order in which they are filed.

The old record books were entirely remodeled, and all unnecessary records eliminated. The new records are arranged for a complete and accurate record of all business transacted, and are far more economical from a standpoint of time and cost. All district land offices have also been furnished with modern up-to-date filing equipment and office supplies.

The returns and account blanks have all been revised and reduced in size to enable the local officers to prepare them on ordinary sized typewriting machines. All duplication of work, so far as practicable, has been eliminated, and the third section of the act approved March 2, 1895, that—

The duplication of records and returns of registers and receivers to the General Land Office shall be prevented by such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may make—

is now being complied with to the fullest extent possible. A total of 86 record books and blanks have been replaced by 16 new blanks.

During the past year the various application and entry blanks and other forms in use by this bureau were revised and, wherever possible, blanks and forms were consolidated and useless blanks eliminated. By the close watch of innumerable details in this respect it is already evident that the work done will show a marked improvement in final results.

The new system of records and accounts will save much time and labor, not only for the Government but for all persons having business before this bureau, and will enable the local officers to transmit their returns and accounts promptly without the delay incident to their preparation and transmission under the old method.

As a result of the changes made in the method of keeping records in the district land offices, the arrangement of the files and records in the General Land Office will be greatly improved.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES.

Of the recommendations with respect to increases in salary for positions in this bureau, made to Congress by my predecessor, only one was adopted, namely, that of the chief of the surveying division.

The arguments which prompted Congress to approve the recommendation in this instance apply more forcibly to the positions of chief law clerk, chief clerk, and equally as strongly to the positions of law clerks and law examiners on the board of law review, and to the chiefs of division. There is but little demand among law firms engaged in the practice of land law for the services of the lawyers from the General Land Office, owing to the fact that the principles of general law are largely applicable to land law; moreover, the aim of the General Land Office is to waive all technicalities possible; hence a good general practitioner is competent to handle a question in land law, although the converse does not necessarily hold. The General Land Office can not, therefore, submit to Congress, as a reason for an increase in salaries, the argument that there is outside competition for the services of its best law clerks. It is submitted, however, that such a basis for computation of salaries makes no just provision as a return for the legal skill and experience required in the proper discharge of the heavy responsibilities imposed upon these officers. The real value of the services performed should be the basis of estimate, computed on the importance of the work to the Government. Adequate salaries will prove in the end to be money savers.

There should be created the position of executive officer. The duties of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are such that neither has adequate time to devote to the personnel of the Office, or to ascertain whether there is the proper equipoise in clerical help between the different divisions. The policy adopted, therefore, has been to divide the divisions under three main heads—adjudication, special service, and record—and to place at the head of each of these classes an officer who, without interfering with the actual handling of the cases within the jurisdiction of each division, shall yet keep close watch to see where one division can afford to part with clerks to help another division which is behind in its work, and to see that all work is given proper attention. The chief clerk of this Office is at the head of the record, the chief of the special service is the executive chief of the work under that head, while it has been necessary to give to a chief of one of the divisions the supervising of work under the head of adjudication, in addition to his own duties. The plan has so far worked well. I would urge upon Congress the necessity of meeting this situation by authorizing the appointment of an executive officer.

LEGISLATION.

The recommendations of my predecessor in regard to needed legislation are reiterated, especially those with reference to coal lands.

LANDS UNDER RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

Experience has proven that lands which are to be brought under an irrigation project should be withdrawn from all kinds of entry at the time of the announcement of the enterprise. Under the present law the lands are open to homestead entry immediately upon the declaration of the project. Compliance with the homestead law is thereafter necessary. The water can not be brought upon the lands for several years after the entries are made. Until the water is furnished, the desert character of the land precludes growing of crops to furnish means of sustenance for the settlers. Great hardships have resulted. At the time of the approval of the project the lands should be withdrawn from settlement and entry until the water is ready and then restored to entry in the manner now adopted in the case of Indian reservations.

A general withdrawal of this character would, in addition, not only operate to relieve the Reclamation Service from certain difficulties encountered in carrying out its work, where entries had already been made, but would also relieve this Office from greater difficulties arising from the adjustment of existing homestead entries to the farm units upon the opening of the lands after the completion of the project.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Attention should be called to the necessity of legislation bringing together and harmonizing the various acts granting rights of way, for various purposes, over the public lands.

Bills have been introduced from time to time, as heretofore recommended, looking toward this end, but they have not yet resulted in the necessary relief from the difficulties arising in the administration of the various acts bearing upon this subject. Especially is legislation desirable looking toward the termination of rights that have been granted under such an act as that of March 3, 1891, sections 18 to 21 (26 Stat. L., 1095), granting rights of way for canal and ditch purposes. This act, like the railroad right-of-way act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), grants an easement over public lands that can not be terminated for nonuser, without some declaration of forfeiture, either by Congress or by the courts.

In the case of the railroad right-of-way act, relief was granted by the act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 482), declaring forfeited to the United States, with certain limitations, such rights of way where the proposed line of road had not then been constructed.

The necessity for this legislation arises from the accumulation of mere paper rights of way, that lie as a burden upon the public lands, which must first be removed before the Government or private individuals can assert rights that otherwise exist, to the public domain.

The history of the creation of any of our national forest reserves or undertakings under the reclamation act, is full of illustrations along this line. To relieve the public domain of such charges as these, through proceedings in the courts, is at all times very expensive and attended with much delay.

Under your instructions an exhaustive examination is being made in the field of all rights of way for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been put to the use for which they were granted.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

For the purpose of the better enforcement of the laws already on the statute books the enactment of legislation covering the following subjects is earnestly recommended:

1. To punish persons who fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain title to public lands, and for other purposes. The lack of any statute which specifically provides for the punishment of persons who fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain title to public lands embarrasses the proper administration of the public-land laws. Heretofore such offenses have been prosecuted under the statute punishing conspiracy to defraud the Government and under the laws prescribing penalties for perjury and subornation of perjury. It is often difficult, if not impossible, to prove either a conspiracy or subornation, and many cases are now pending, and others will arise, where the need for a more comprehensive statute than we now have is very urgent. Also there is not any statute which authorizes the punishment of an attempt to fraudulently acquire title.

2. To empower officers, clerks, inspectors, agents, and employees to administer oaths, and for other purposes. There is not now any statute sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs indicated by caption of this paragraph. Section 183, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that any officer or clerk of this Department detailed to investigate frauds against the Government or irregularities or misconduct on the part of its officers shall be authorized to administer oaths, and the question is likely to arise as to whether any officer who is not especially detailed to the duty of investigating particular cases has the power to administer an oath. Again, it is proposed to provide a method by which the special agents of this Office can compel witnesses to appear before judges or clerks of courts, United States commissioners, or registers and receivers and disclose the facts of their knowledge relative to any matter under investigation.

Sections 184, 185, and 186, Revised Statutes of the United States' and the act of July 25, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 175), authorize a proceeding of this kind in all cases where the fraudulent character of claims or pensions is under investigation, but there is no statute which in any way enables this Office to compel the disclosure of material testimony in advance of an investigation before the grand jury or trial before United States land officers or courts. The lack of this power often results in mistrials, because of the unwillingness of persons having knowledge of pertinent facts to disclose that knowledge until they are produced as witnesses before the grand jury or at the trial. This leads to the accumulation of unnecessary and burdensome cost to the Government, and greatly weakens the administration of the law. It is not seen why officers charged with the detection, investigation, and punishment of persons who attempt to defraud the Government through the acquisition of public lands should not be given the same powers which Congress has heretofore given to special agents who are charged with the investigation of pension frauds which often involve small amounts of money.

3. To amend an act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of land offices. The act of January 31, 1903, authorizes the compulsory attendance of witnesses in trials affecting public lands. In construing this act the Comptroller of the Treasury has so limited its provisions that it is impossible to compel the attendance of a witness at a hearing held outside of the county in which he is subpoenaed. The enforcement of the act, as thus construed, necessitates the taking of testimony in as many different places as there are witnesses residing in different counties. This imposes much additional and unnecessary cost, and the expenditure of a large amount of unnecessary time by the agents charged with the duty of examining the witnesses. At present the Government must in each trial case ask for hearings before an officer in each county in which its witnesses may reside, and a special agent must attend each of such hearings or depend upon depositions taken in his absence. This practice also results in the Government disclosing all its evidence in the case prior to the final hearing and enables the defendant to put his witnesses on the stand knowing exactly what he must disprove. An amendment should be adopted which will authorize the summoning of a witness residing in any given land district to appear before the local office. It can not be said that it will work an unnecessary hardship or impose an unusual burden upon the witnesses, since, under the act to be amended, the witness is to receive, in advance of his attendance, his fee for one day's attendance and his mileage fees before he can be compelled to attend.

4. To provide for the punishment of officers who attach false jurats or certificates to affidavits, or papers, and for other purposes. The

administration of the public-land laws calls, at almost every turn, for the establishment of essential facts. These facts can, in most instances, be established only through the affidavits of the applicants, yet there is no Federal statute which safeguards the execution of affidavits or compels an honest performance on the part of the officers before whom they are executed. A designing or unscrupulous officer may, with impunity, attach a false jurat by certifying that the affiant was personally known to him, when, in fact, he did not know him, or that the witness appeared before him and was sworn to his affidavit by him, when, in fact, he did not appear. Many cases have arisen in connection with the public-land laws in which the affiant named in the affidavit was impersonated, and others have arisen in which the jurat was attached without any oath having been administered. Where witnesses are impersonated it is practically impossible to identify the impersonator, and when no oath is administered it is impossible to sustain an indictment for perjury.

The passage of these bills is especially essential to the proper administration of the public-land laws, and it is urged with emphasis that they be enacted.

PLATS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The appropriation made by Congress for the transcribing of the field notes and tract books destroyed in the San Francisco fire lapsed on the 31st of December last. I now find that no provision was made in this appropriation for the copying of the plats of mineral surveys, so that the surveyor-general has to make exhaustive researches in the field notes for the purposes of ascertaining conflicts in proposed mineral surveys. This necessitates great additional labor and cost. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation of \$8,000 be asked from Congress to make the necessary transcripts.

UNDELIVERED PATENTS.

There are now in the general and local land offices some 400,000 patents to lands which it has not been possible to deliver to entry men. In these cases the successful applicant has been satisfied to record the receiver's receipt and has then for some reason ceased to call for mail at his last known address, to which the notice of the issuance of the patent is sent. Some steps should be taken to have these muniments of title properly recorded. In many instances the patents are for lands in States in which all the public lands have been exhausted for a number of years, such as Indiana, Ohio, Illinois. The attention of the governing bodies of the States is called to this condition of affairs, in order that proper steps be taken for the recording of these patents. This office has adopted a regulation in regard

to the delivery of these old patents which works well and which is designed to prevent the practice of any extortion. The patents are transmitted to the recorder of deeds or other proper county official for record upon receipt of a statement from him that the money necessary to pay for recording has been deposited with him by any person interested.

SURVEYS.

I repeat the recommendation made by my predecessor that authority should be given to the Secretary of the Interior to cause the surveying of the public lands to be made by surveyors directly under his charge in addition to the contract system. In many States the remaining unsurveyed lands are those which are difficult of access and of survey. Under the contract system it is found that the work is undertaken by deputies who have not fully advised themselves of the difficulties ahead of them and who, in consequence, default or are very backward in the completion of their contracts, causing vexatious delays in the administration of public-land matters. It is an admitted fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars will have to be expended in resurveys, owing to paper surveys made and paid for prior to the date of our inspection system. The contract system is not, even under inspection, entirely satisfactory, and the authority asked for ought to be given the Secretary.

In further support of my position I would respectfully submit the following excerpts from a letter received from one of the most competent surveyors-general now in the service:

As is generally understood by those familiar with the matter the present system is cumbersome and in many ways unsatisfactory. The great length of time consumed between the receipt by this office of a settler's application for the survey of his land and the date when he is at liberty to make his entry is a discouragement to the homesteader, and the constant inquiries and criticisms received by this office are an annoyance and it is often difficult to give a reason for such seemingly unnecessary delay that is satisfactory to the one making such inquiry.

The most practical way of relieving this condition appears to be the appointment, by your office for each district, of a corps of competent surveyors on salary who should be placed under the direction of the surveyor-general of such surveying district. In this way the necessity of an examination of the field work would be dispensed with, thus doing away with that much delay and expense. The present system has reached a stage where it is almost impossible to secure good men to do the work. The lowest bidders are as a rule men of little experience who through ignorance submit bids that encourage hasty and erratic work and necessitating in most cases the delay of returning the deputy to the field to make corrections.

This office is constantly in receipt of communications from settlers protesting against the erratic and fraudulent surveys of townships made under contracts dating back many years. Sooner or later these townships will have to be resurveyed, and in case the work is undertaken by the Government I would particularly recommend that on account of the great amount of preliminary surveying necessary, the work be done by men of known ability selected by your office, or this office, to be paid per diem or a monthly salary.

WITHDRAWAL OF IRRIGABLE ARID LANDS.

An intelligent and economic disposal of the remaining public lands demands that every acre shall be preserved for its greatest use. The policy of Congress has been to offer homes on the lands to those who are anxious to obtain them. As long as lands can be found capable of producing crops the way is plain. The reclamation act, so called, showed the evident intent of Congress to continue the policy of providing the greatest number of homes possible on the public domain. The logical sequence is to take the necessary steps to hold irrigable lands, which without water can not furnish homes, for future irrigation.

No more important work for the general welfare is now being done than that performed under the act of June 17, 1902. Successful irrigation works have also been inaugurated under the Carey Act and great general good has resulted therefrom. It is to the manifest advantage, therefore, of the people of the United States that everything possible be done to further the reclamation of the public lands. The result of successful irrigation and its effect on values is well known. An acre of land of no prior value speedily reaches a price of from \$100 and up after water has been successfully brought upon it. This knowledge has introduced a new character of speculation, to prevent which there is no law on the statute books. Land of no present value for farming or other purposes is taken simply in the hope that the increasing demand and consequent higher values for irrigated land will bring the tract within an irrigation project. So it is that when an irrigation project is initiated it is found that a large proportion of the area is either entered or in private ownership and held in tracts of 160 acres or larger, though the land without water is incapable of growing crops. Thus the true purport of the act of 1902, namely, the furnishing of homes for the landless settler on tracts of a size capable of providing a living and reasonable competency for the average family, is defeated. Practical experience shows that 80 acres with water is the maximum unit a family requires in intensive farming. When the land is already held in tracts of 160 acres, there is only one home, where two or more homes ought to be established. The result is the additional homes are secured only by paying a fancy price to the speculator, and the object of the reclamation act is to that extent defeated.

A similar difficulty confronts the States under the Carey Act. As soon as a project is understood to be under way claimants under the desert-land and other acts flock to the spot. The land is thus entered and the Carey Act applicants necessarily abandon the project or pay the speculators to vacate.

The proper step to take would be to classify the lands of the United States in order to ascertain what public lands (which in their present

condition are incapable of affording a home) are susceptible of irrigation up to a cost even much greater than that now entertained by the Reclamation Service, and to withdraw these lands from entry awaiting the time when they can by irrigation be made homes either under the United States Government or under the Carey Act. It will be only a comparatively few years before an irrigation project which will cost as high as \$200 an acre will be considered practicable, the market for the land justifying such an expenditure. No one can be hurt by such a withdrawal, for desert land which can not be reclaimed by the individual effort of a settler can never become a home until water is brought to it by the Government, State, or by the expenditure of vast sums by private enterprise.

The cost of classification would not be very great and the benefits conferred in preserving the lands for actual homes, until such time as reclamation may be had, would far outweigh the immediate expenses.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO ENTRY.

A law should be enacted governing restorations of all lands to entry, which would authorize the adoption of a method similar to that now in use in opening ceded lands on Indian reserves. This has been found to be very successful in its administration and gives an equal opportunity to all applicants, of either sex, and to the weak and the strong alike. Regulations have been adopted with a view to giving home seekers equal opportunities, but it has been impossible under the limited authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior to reach a satisfactory solution. There is a House bill pending on this question which should become a law.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

A careful examination into the land offices of the United States furnishes convincing proof that no one should be appointed register unless he has the necessary legal qualifications, and no one should be given the position of receiver unless he be a competent accountant and business man. The duties of register and receiver, to be properly filled, demand the entire attention of competent men, and it is unjust to the general public to appoint to these positions men who do not possess the technical qualifications demanded by the duties they are called upon to perform.

It has been found absolutely necessary to have furnished complete transcripts of the tract books in at least two land offices. This is owing to the inefficient manner in which the books have been kept, and furnishes a strong argument in favor of seeing that none but competent officers are appointed. The work will have to be done during the present year and will cost the Government at least \$10,000.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL GRANT.

During the year 1903 it was ascertained from a thorough examination of the California school grant that the State had selected approximately 40,000 acres of school indemnity lands for which no valid bases had been assigned. Demands were accordingly made upon the State for valid bases, and while the State at first acknowledged the justice of the Government's claim, no substantial effort was made to furnish such valid base, and after considerable correspondence the matter was the subject of a conference during the past year between officers of the State and representatives of the Department and this Office. At that conference an agreement was reached which was regarded as satisfactory to the State and at the same time as a substantial compliance with the Government's demands.

This Office proceeded to prepare statements showing in detail the certifications in which no valid bases had been assigned, and in due time submitted the same to the officers of the State; but the State claimed that there was a misunderstanding as to the terms of the agreement, and the surveyor-general again appeared before the Department and represented that, under the laws and regulations governing the conduct of his office, he could assign bases only for such excess certifications as had occurred since the passage of the act of March 1, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 267).

Under the circumstances the Department, on May 12, 1908, advised the surveyor-general that, if valid bases were assigned for the excess certifications since 1877 (which amounted to more than 13,000 acres), the adjustment of the remaining excesses would be waived for the time being and that pending selections on valid bases (action on which has been suspended for several years) would be listed for approval.

While this Office has been assured by the State surveyor-general that patent would be issued to the United States for a sufficient quantity of land in the San Jacinto (now Cleveland) National Forest to indemnify the Government for the excess certifications which occurred since 1877, this Office has received no patent up to the present time, and, accordingly, action remains suspended on all the indemnity selections from the State of California.

However, it is hoped that the necessary action will be taken by the State in the near future, and there is reason to believe, moreover, that the legislature of the State will also provide means by which the Government may be indemnified for all of the excess certifications.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

A personal inspection of offices of surveyors-general reveals the fact that there is no uniformity of system in the method of performance of work—each office pursues that which seems best to itself. There is not in most offices any attempt at a cost system in the preparation of plats and in the performance of other work. Steps will be taken to elaborate a uniform system for all offices. The only adequate method of inspecting the work done in the various surveyor-generals offices is to follow a method similar to that adopted in local land offices, namely, an inspection by competent officials detailed from the General Land Office. In the case of surveyor-generals offices these officials should be either surveyors or skilled draftsmen with a knowledge of surveying. The result would be to bring the field offices and the General Land Office into a better understanding and closer touch.

INSPECTION OF LAND OFFICES.

It has been found that the system of inspection which has hitherto prevailed has been unsatisfactory. The inspectors, three in number, divided the territory between them, and being constantly on the road did not have an opportunity to become thoroughly versed in the methods of the head office. They did not afford a connecting link between the local land offices and the General Land Office. Under the law these officers are only paid the per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually traveling. It has been found the better practice, therefore, to appoint as inspectors competent law clerks of the General Land Office, whose services can be used when not on tour of inspection in the General Land Office in the adjudication of cases, and who are therefore more competent to adjust the affairs of the offices they visit from time to time. In addition clerks of the General Land Office have been detailed during the last fiscal year to assist in bringing the work in the local offices up to date with good results. In this way the officials of the local offices have had the benefit of more competent instructors and have learned what is desired by the General Land Office. Experience has taught that, as a result, the local land offices and the General Land Office have been brought closer together under this method, inasmuch as the persons who, to some extent, do the actual work in the offices, respectively, are brought into actual contact. In order, however, that there may be no confusion of duties, I would recommend that the positions of inspectors in the General Land Office be abolished and that three additional positions of law examiner be created.

INDEX OF PATENTS.

The law provides for the maintaining of an alphabetical list of all patents issued. For some reason no such list has been kept until the past year. Some years ago a card index by descriptions was installed of the lands disposed of in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which has been completed; and an index for the State of Iowa partially completed—a special appropriation having been made for that purpose; but an alphabetical index was not prepared in conjunction therewith. The force of the General Land Office is not sufficient to take up the back work, though it should be done. Your attention is called to this situation in order that you may consider the alternative of (1) asking for a special appropriation to perform this work, or (2) waiting until the work of the General Land Office shall have relaxed, and leaving this work to be done in future years.

BIRD RESERVATIONS.

Since March 13, 1903, 16 reservations for the protection of native birds have been created by Executive order, on recommendation of the Department, after a careful consideration and presentation of each case by this Bureau. These reserves have been created in response to a widespread popular and economic demand, made not only by the students of wild-bird life but also by the farmer and the sportsman and by a numerous and scattered citizenship, which, in a broad sense, is interested in conserving the nation's resources. No reserve has been created without securing, first, a full knowledge of ornithological conditions, and second, determining the character of the lands and their availability for bird reservation purposes. As a rule these lands are unfitted for agricultural, commercial, or defensive purposes, the exceptions being noted in the modified form of order issued.

For convenience the bird reserves may be placed in three general groups, viz, the Florida and Gulf coast reserves, the reserves in the Northern States and those in the Pacific coast States.

The first group embraces nine reservations: Pelican Island, Breton Islands, Passage Key, Indian Key, Tern Islands, Shell Keys, East Timbalier Island, Mosquito Inlet, and Tortugas Keys, which are scattered along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the middle of eastern Florida to western Louisiana. Upon these reserves thousands of many species of water birds nest, among which are brown pelicans, gulls and terns black skimmers, cormorants, herons, etc.; and the Breton Island reserve, in addition, is the winter home of myriads of edible wild ducks.

The second group embraces three reservations: Stump Lake in North Dakota, and Huron Islands and Siskiwit Islands in Lake Superior, Michigan. Upon the Michigan reserves thousands of gulls and

terns, and in the North Dakota reserve Canada geese, wild ducks, white pelicans, gulls, terns, and shore birds breed.

The third group embraces four reservations: Three Arch Rocks, Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Copalis Rocks, islands located off the coasts of Washington and Oregon. Upon the coast islands thousands of murre, cormorants, petrels, puffins, gullemots, oyster catchers, and other characteristic sea birds breed.

On the majority of the reserved sites extermination by plume and cold-storage hunters was being pushed to a successful conclusion up to the date of reservation, but an effective warden service has eliminated this danger, and is greatly assisting in the preservation of an avifauna necessary to the welfare of the people.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the authority of the act approved June 8, 1906, the President, by formal proclamation prepared in this Bureau, has created, out of the unappropriated and unreserved lands, eight national monuments as follows: Devil's Tower, Wyoming; Petrified Forest and Montezuma Castle, Arizona; El Morro and Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; and Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana. And out of lands already reserved in national forests, seven monuments: The Grand Canyon and Tonto, Arizona; Gila Cliff Dwellings, New Mexico; Lassen Peak, Cinder Cone, and Pinnacles, California; and Jewel Cave, South Dakota. The monuments within national forests are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

The words of the act, "Historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest," fix practically no limits as to the character of the object to be reserved, and therefore the monuments created vary greatly in their physical characteristics.

The Devil's Tower is an immensely high and isolated rock, an extraordinary example of erosion, and was a noted landmark for the Indians and early white trapper and explorer in the West.

The Petrified Forest, so-called, is a tract of Arizona desert over which are scattered multitudinous fragments of silicified forest remains, some of which are in the form of huge logs. The monument occupies a part of the original site, which in an early period of the present geologic time was covered by an immense forest growth.

Montezuma Castle, Arizona, is an important cliff-dwelling pueblo, containing many unexplored rooms, while Chaco Canyon New Mexico, is probably the largest and, in some respects, the most important reservation of prehistoric pueblo ruins in the Southwest. Bonito, the largest structure, is believed to have contained twelve hundred rooms. Other important prehistoric ruins are also located within this monument.

El Morro, New Mexico, is a lofty and isolated rock, standing opposite the trail of the earliest Spanish exploring and military expeditions, the leaders of which permanently inscribed thereon their names with dates and other interesting data.

Muir Woods of California is a monument of giant redwood trees, relinquished to the Government for a national monument by William Kent, of California.

The Natural Bridges, Utah, embrace three of the most extraordinary examples of natural bridge construction in the world, and the Lewis and Clark Cavern is a cave whose beauty is probably second to no other in the United States.

The appropriation of \$3,000 for the administration of the monuments during 1908 reverted to the Treasury because it was available in the disposition of abandoned military reservations only, and an appropriation for 1909 of \$5,000, requested by the Department, was not made. The latter sum is greatly needed to administer those monuments, which suffer by vandalism, or by excavation and appropriation by unauthorized persons of reserved objects and prehistoric relics.

All of the national monuments are worthy, in the broadest sense, of that fostering care of the Government necessary to preserve them intact for the benefit and enjoyment of the people for all time. The alternative is private ownership and exploitation for private gain, a disposition which will greatly limit their usefulness and improperly levy a tax upon every individual who visits them.

CONDITION OF BUILDING.

The condition of the rooms in which the clerks of the General Land Office perform their work is generally very poor. There is insufficient room for the proper transaction of the business of the Office. The one new room secured by the building of a floor so as to divide the room occupied by the posting division and construct two therefrom, has been utilized as a room for the file clerks; but the normal increase of files is such that, of the rooms vacated, the space of all, except two small ones, will still be needed for the files.

The stack from the engine house runs through six of the rooms on the east side of the court—two on each floor—rendering two of the six, which are small, impossible of occupation, and raising the heat in the remaining some ten or twelve degrees above that of other rooms, rendering them almost unbearable, the thermometer registering as high as 112° during the summer months. I earnestly recommend an appropriation by Congress of such sufficient sum that a stack for the power house may be constructed in the open court.

An examination of the roof of the building has been made and a condition revealed which should have speedy attention. There are

numerous leaks arising from faulty construction. The walls of the rooms in the top floor show the result from these leaks. The report of this examination is in your office.

A special appropriation is also needed for new furniture. A great many of the desks are of a very antiquated design, dilapidated, highly insanitary and unsuited for present needs. Desks without roller top of much smaller dimensions should be procured, thus providing more space for clerks.

At least 80 per cent of the rooms have no carpeting of any kind; this in spite of the fact that in many instances the floors are made of an unsightly slate. An additional sum should be appropriated for the purpose of covering all the floors with a uniform design and quality of linoleum.

These extra appropriations are needed because the allotment of the contingent fund is practically exhausted in advance, owing to the necessary expenditures in the purchase of file cases to meet the demands of the new flat filing system rendered necessary by the adoption of new and modern methods of accounting and posting in the local land offices.

There should be a larger force of laborers to keep the rooms in a condition of cleanliness. The recent readjustment of the force of the General Land Office and the consequent moving of desks and cases from one room to another revealed a condition of affairs which was, to say the least, insanitary.

The sum of at least \$10,000 should be appropriated by Congress for the purchase of office furniture and linoleum, in order that the Office may be properly equipped for the performance of its work. Such a sum would be more than saved in the additional work done by the employees being given more modern office appliances, and furnished more comfortable and sightly rooms.

MAPS.

Complete editions of maps of California, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, and the new State of Oklahoma were issued during the last fiscal year. Maps of Arizona and Utah have been compiled, the tracing of map of Utah has been completed, and the map will be issued during the year. The map of Nevada has been revised and is now in the hands of contractor for publication. Nebraska, Idaho, and Washington maps will also be revised and issued during the year.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of the last annual report, nine additional national forests have been established—eight under section 24 of act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and the Minnesota national forest by act of May 23, 1908. Twenty have been enlarged and ten reduced, the consolidations being as follows: Pinal Mountains with Tonto national

forest, Arizona; Big Burros with Gila, New Mexico, and Mount Taylor with Manzano, also in New Mexico. There are now 165 national forests, embracing 167,976,886 acres. The total increase in area of national forests since the beginning of the fiscal year is estimated at 17,144,221 acres.

Areas temporarily withdrawn but not needed for forestry purposes, are released from withdrawal upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, as rapidly as possible. Since the issuance of the last annual report, 1,283,851 acres have been released from withdrawal, and 486,500 acres eliminated from national forests and opened to settlement and entry.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

Whenever found to be in the interest of good administration or in aid of applicants for land by simplifying the necessary procedure, such changes in regulations as were warranted by the laws have been made. Some of the more important modifications are as follows:

AMENDMENTS OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Where mistakes in description of lands are made by entrymen or persons acting for them, amendments are allowed to include the land intended to be entered, and if that be not subject to entry other contiguous lands can be taken by amendment provided one or more subdivisions originally intended to be entered are included. Amendments are also allowed where the lands originally entered are found to be unfit for residence and cultivation, by taking one or more adjoining subdivisions, retaining at least one contiguous subdivision of the land originally entered.

HOMESTEADS IN RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

After the completion of the required period of residence and cultivation, homestead entrymen are permitted to submit proof thereof; and, upon examination by this Office, if same be found sufficient, entrymen are so advised and that they are no longer required to reside upon the land, but must, upon water being furnished, reclaim at least one-half of the area of the entry and pay all charges imposed by the reclamation act, before final certificate and patent issues. For the convenience of entrymen in reclamation projects, charges for operation, building, and maintenance may be received by special fiscal agents of the Reclamation Service and transmitted by them to the proper receiver.

HOMESTEADS IN ALASKA.

Homesteaders in Alaska must establish their residence upon the land within six months after date of location and thereafter comply

with the homestead law as to residence and cultivation. They may cut timber for purposes necessary to the improvement and cultivation of the land. Homestead locations in Alaska may be contested and canceled on the same grounds as homestead entries in other parts of the public domain. The making and recording of one homestead location exhausts the homestead right.

CONTESTS—AFFIDAVITS FOR PUBLICATION.

Affidavits for service by publication in contest cases are not received unless filed within thirty days after execution, and unless they show diligent search for the defendant in the vicinity of the land and at his record post-office address within fifteen days preceding date of the affidavit. Registers and receivers are required to act promptly in the disposition of such applications. Both the register and receiver are required to act upon applications to select, enter, or locate public lands and upon proofs submitted upon existing entries.

PROCEEDINGS ON SPECIAL AGENTS' REPORTS.

In the interest of economy and for the expedition of business, notice of charges made by special agents against entries or locations are served either personally or by registered letter. In the latter event notice is mailed to the defendant both to the post-office address of record and to the one nearest the land. It is estimated that many thousands of dollars have been saved to the Government under this regulation.

LISTS OF LANDS SOLD.

To aid the proper State or Territorial authorities in imposing and collecting taxes upon lands after their final disposition by the Government, the proper authorities are, upon application and payment of the fee fixed by law, furnished with lists of lands sold, and in order that they and the public may likewise be advised of the cancellation of final entries the proper county official is in each of such cases notified of the fact that the final certificate has been canceled.

CERTIFIED COPIES AND FEES OF UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

All certified copies furnished by surveyors-general are required to be prepared during office hours and the moneys received therefor deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States under the proper account. The surveyors-general are instructed to collect for services in such cases the exact cost thereof. Where deposits of the estimated cost of office work have been made, but the application is withdrawn before any work is performed, the deposit is repaid upon proper application.

TIMBER IN ALASKA.

Settlers, residents, and individual miners and prospectors of the district of Alaska are permitted to take, free of charge, and without previous permit, timber not exceeding \$50 in value in any one year for their actual use for domestic purposes. Timber is disposed of in larger quantities to the persons named and to residents and those doing business in Alaska upon application to the receiver of the proper land office, and after appraisal by a special agent and deposit of the appraised value cutting is permitted to begin, subject, however, to stoppage of the cutting in event of noncompliance with the terms of sale.

COAL LANDS.

Declaratory statements and entries are not received upon land withdrawn for classification, but those who have opened and improved coal mines during the period of withdrawal are permitted to file in the proper land office *a notice of claim*, and upon classification of the lands are permitted to assert their formal claim to purchase at such price and upon such terms and conditions as are in force at time of the restoration of the lands. Affidavits in coal-land cases may be made before the register or receiver, or any officer authorized to administer oaths, in the land district where the lands are situated.

EVIDENCE OF TITLE TO MINING CLAIMS AND OF WATER RIGHTS.

Abstracts of title prepared by duly authorized abstracters are received as evidence when the abstracters have furnished copy of existing local statute by which they are authorized to compile abstracts, and certificates by the proper local officials that they have complied with such statute. Similar evidence of water rights in desert-land cases is received upon like showing.

LOCATIONS OF WARRANTS, SCRIP, CERTIFICATES, SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL RIGHTS, ETC.

Applicants to locate are required, in order that persons claiming the land adversely or desiring to show its mineral character may have opportunity to file objection, to publish and post notice of their applications for a period of thirty days. They are also required to furnish the affidavit of some person possessed of personal knowledge of the premises showing that the land selected is not occupied adversely to the locator or selector.

ISOLATED TRACTS.

Lands are ordered sold upon the applications of those who desire same for their own use and not for speculation. Applications may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the

county or land district in which the tracts applied for are situated. The regulations have been prepared with a view of meeting the convenience and needs of bona fide applicants and at the same time insuring the conservative and equitable disposition of the lands.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC CREDITORS.

The practice of requiring receipt for moneys in advance of actual payment has been discontinued except in cases where such receipts are required by law or contract. A bill signed and certified by the creditor and certified to as correct by the officer by whom articles are received or who supervised the services rendered is taken and paid by check. Disbursing officers are required to submit a statement of balances after comparison with their check stubs and with a monthly statement furnished them by their depositaries showing the number and amount of their paid checks.

NEW FORMS OF APPLICATIONS, ETC.

Local officers and the public have been instructed with reference to use of new forms adopted and required to be used after March 1, 1908. The forms effect a consolidation of separate affidavits formerly required to be filed in the several classes of cases and accomplish a material saving in expense, time, and file space.

CREDIT FOR PRIOR PAYMENT IN SECOND APPLICATION TO COMMUTE HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Entrymen whose commutation proofs are rejected and certificates canceled because the proofs do not show sufficient compliance with law to warrant issuance of patent, are allowed, when they submit new commutation proof, to have credit for the moneys paid in connection with the proof originally submitted, thus avoiding application for repayment in connection with the first application and the making of a new payment of purchase money with the second proof.

FOREST LIEU LAND FRAUDS.

The case of the United States *v.* Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson, Joost H. Schneider, and Henry P. Dimond terminated June 23, 1908, by the conviction in the supreme court of the District of Columbia of F. A. Hyde and Joost H. Schneider and acquittal of John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond.

This is one of the most, if not the most, important case that has ever been prosecuted by the United States against persons charged with attempts to defraud the Government out of its public lands. The prominence of the parties, the magnitude of the scheme in which they were engaged, and the great number of people affected by the prosecution by reason of having purchased so-called scrip rights from

Hyde and Benson make it not amiss that a brief history of the case be here given.

During the month of September, 1902, suspected irregularities with reference to the administration of the work pertaining to forest lieu selections made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), led to the change of the examiner in charge of such work in this Office; and under the new administration gross irregularities with respect to the disposition of cases were discovered. Following closely upon this change came the report of a special agent which tended to show that the irregularities theretofore discovered were not the result of inadvertence, or lack of system, but were the effect of a well-laid scheme. Following the report of the special agent, all selections made by F. A. Hyde or in which his name appeared, based upon school lands in certain reserves in California and Oregon, were suspended, and the charges made by the special agent were thoroughly investigated. The investigation led to an indictment which issued out of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in February, 1904, charging Hyde, Benson, Schneider, and Dimond with conspiracy to defraud the United States under section 5440 (Revised Statutes).

The allegations of the Government were to the effect that there had been an attempt to exchange bogus titles acquired fraudulently from the States of California and Oregon to the United States, and the selection in lieu thereof of valuable public lands belonging to the United States situated without reserves. They were charged with, first, the employment of fictitious names forged to State applications and with supplying the necessary connecting links in their chain of titles by forgery; second, by inducing, fraudulently, people who had no desire to purchase lands from the States to make application, in order that the lands might be assigned to them, Hyde and Benson, in derogation of the laws of the States which required each applicant to swear that the land was taken by him for his own use and benefit and not for the use and benefit of any other person or persons; third, by procuring notaries public to affix their signatures or jurats certifying that parties had appeared before them and were sworn, while, as a matter of fact, the parties did not appear before the notaries, and in some instances no such persons existed; fourth, by bribing employees of this Office to improperly advance their selections for consideration; fifth, by influencing corruptly forest officers to report as desirable for forest reservation areas in which they, Hyde and Benson, had or were in position to secure bogus titles to the State lands.

Owing to the large number of witnesses on behalf of the Government and the defendants, a special appropriation was made by the Congress for defraying the expenses of the trial. The case was called

on April 1, 1908, and consumed almost three months, ending, as suggested above, on June 23d following.

The case has cost the Government enormously in court fees and the salaries of special counsel and in time of its employees; and perhaps a dozen lawyers, some of them of national reputation, have participated in the different phases of the case as counsel for the defendants.

In addition to the conviction of Hyde and Schneider the investigation led to the dismissal of four employees of this Office as being directly or indirectly in the pay of the alleged conspirators, and to the removal from office of a forest superintendent, a forest supervisor, and a number of other officials.

For obvious reasons no action was taken on the numerous selections made by Hyde and Benson or their associates pending the determination of the criminal case against them, all action being suspended by Department order. Since, however, the case has come to trial, there is now no reason why the selections should not be taken up and disposed of on their own merits; and as the Department has removed the suspensions this Office is now actively engaged in preparing the cases for final adjudication. There are in all about 1,200 selections, embracing about 250,000 acres of land, involved. Of this number something more than 200 have passed to patent, and suits are now pending in the various United States courts to set aside the patents on the ground that they were obtained by fraud. There are probably 200 selections based on school lands in forest reserves in Oregon and California wherein the records do not disclose any active participation on the part of Benson and Hyde or any of their known associates. These cases will be immediately investigated, and if it is found that they are free from fraud the selections will be passed to patent if otherwise regular.

The pending unpatented selections made by Benson and Hyde, or in their interest, will be thoroughly investigated. Much evidence is now available relating to various selections. This is being collated and arranged so that it may be readily used as a basis of further proceedings in the local land offices. The purchases concerning which we have no information must be investigated by special agents; and if, as a result of such investigation, further proceedings are warranted, hearings will be ordered in due course of business. Any plan that may be adopted by this office, considering the great number of selections pending, will necessarily require much clerical work as well as extended investigation in the field. The theory on which this office undertakes the investigation rests upon the recognized duty of the Land Department to ascertain the validity of every title that is tendered in exchange for the land outside of a forest reserve whenever the title so tendered is deemed of doubtful character, and to reject the selection if the title is found imperfect or fraudulent.

CREEK LANDS IN ALABAMA.

By treaty of March 24, 1832 (Indian Treaties, vol. 2, p. 247), the Creek tribe of Indians ceded to the United States all of their lands east of the Mississippi River. In consideration of such cession the Government engaged, among other things, as follows:

ARTICLE II. The United States engage to survey the said land as soon as the same can be conveniently done, after the ratification of this treaty, and when the same is surveyed to allow ninety principal chiefs of the Creek tribe to select one section each, and every other head of a Creek family to select one-half section each, which tracts shall be reserved from sale for their use for the term of five years, unless sooner disposed of by them. A census of these persons shall be taken under the direction of the President and the selections shall be made so as to include the improvements of each person within his selection, if the same can be so made, and if not, then all the persons belonging to the same town, entitled to selections, and who can not make the same, so as to include their improvements, shall take them in one body in a proper form. And twenty sections shall be selected, under the direction of the President for the orphan children of the Creeks, and divided and retained or sold for their benefit as the President may direct. Provided, however, that no selections or locations under this treaty shall be so made as to include the agency reserve.

ARTICLE III. These tracts may be conveyed by the persons selecting the same, for any other persons for a fair consideration, in such manner as the President may direct. The contract shall be certified by some person appointed for that purpose by the President, but shall not be valid till the President approves the same. A title shall be given by the United States on the completion of the payment.

ARTICLE IV. At the end of five years, all the Creeks entitled to these selections, and desirous of remaining, shall receive patents therefor in fee simple, from the United States.

ARTICLE VI. Twenty-nine sections in addition to the foregoing may be located, and patents for the same shall then issue to those persons, being Creeks, to whom the same may be assigned by the Creek tribe. But whenever the grantees of these tracts possess improvements, such tracts shall be so located as to include the improvements, and as near as may be in the centre. And there shall also be granted by patent to Benjamin Marshall, one section of land, to include his improvements on the Chatahoochee River, to be bounded for one mile in a direct line along the said river, and to run back for quantity. There shall also be granted to Joseph Bruner a colored man, one-half section of land, for his services as an interpreter.

It is a matter of history that the Creek territory ceded by this treaty was occupied by the white race with almost the rapidity of the rush into Oklahoma, and now forms one of the most populous and wealthy sections of Alabama. The lands reserved for the Indians were soon disposed of by them, and the Creeks vanished forever from their ancient home. Pursuant to section 3 of the treaty, President Jackson appointed Leonard Tarrant, a personal friend of known integrity, to certify contracts entered into with the Creeks for the sale of their lands, and many were so certified, approved by the President, and patents issued. A very large proportion of such contracts, however, appear never to have been certified or approved, and this office has no record of the transaction other than notations

upon its tract books, often in pencil, that the land was reserved for a certain Indian. So far as can be ascertained, no patent has ever been issued for land reserved under this treaty, except in favor of those who entered into contracts of purchase with the Creeks, that were duly certified to the President and approved by him, or the assignees of such purchasers, and there would seem to be no warrant for the issuance of patents except in favor of such. In a great majority of cases no patent has been issued.

Your attention is respectfully called to this situation. It would seem that a thorough investigation of the matter should be made through a commission duly appointed for that purpose, who should report the results to Congress.

OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The only opening of Indian lands which occurred during the year and not reported in the last report was a part of the "Lower Brule" Reservation in South Dakota. These lands were opened under a registration and drawing prescribed by the President's proclamation of August 12, 1907, and the act of April 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 124) the plan being similar to that used in the "Huntley" opening in 1906, and it proved entirely satisfactory to the people.

Of these lands, 20,930.89 acres were classified as first-class lands, and appraised at \$2.50 per acre; 14,031.14 acres as second-class, at \$2.25 per acre 11,038.25; acres as third class, at \$1.75 per acre, and 9,283.44 acres as fourth class, at \$1.25 per acre, making a total appraisement of \$114,818.60. Practically all of the lands were entered by persons who registered for the opening.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED DENNETT,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Average number of employees of the General Land Office during the fiscal year 1908.

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C.....	491
In 14 surveyors-general offices.....	199
In 104 district land offices.....	410
In the field:	
Examiners of surveys.....	22
Special agents and clerks.....	97
Total.....	1,219

United States district land offices June 30, 1908.

Location of office.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^a	Location of office.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. ^a
Alabama:			Colorado—Cont'd.		
Montgomery.....	July 10, 1832	^b Jan. 1, 1834	Pueblo.....	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Alaska:			Sterling.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Fairbanks.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Florida:		
Juneau.....	Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902	Gainesville.....	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Nome.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Idaho:		
Arizona:			Blackfoot.....	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Phoenix.....	July 25, 1905	Oct. 2, 1905	Boise.....	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Arkansas:			Coeur d'Alene....	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Camden.....	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871	Hailey.....	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Dardanelle.....	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871	Lewiston.....	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Harrison.....	.....do.....	Feb. 27, 1871	Iowa:		
Little Rock.....	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821	Des Moines.....	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
California:			Kansas:		
Eureka.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858	Colby.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5, 1894
Independence....	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	Dodge City.....	.....do.....	Feb. 3, 1894
Los Angeles.....	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Topeka.....	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Oakland ^c	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857	Louisiana:		
Redding.....	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890	Natchitoches....	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
Sacramento.....	July 26, 1866	Nov 12, 1867	New Orleans.....	Mar. 3, 1811	^b Jan. 1, 1812
Susanville.....	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871	Michigan:		
Visalia.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858	Marquette.....	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Colorado:			Minnesota:		
Del Norte.....	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875	Cass Lake.....	Apr. 1, 1903	July 1, 1903
Denver.....	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864	Crookston.....	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Durango.....	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	Duluth.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
G l e n w o o d			Mississippi:		
Springs.....	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884	Jackson.....	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Hugo.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890	Missouri:		
Lamar.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	Springfield.....	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Leadville.....	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879	Montana:		
Montrose.....	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888	Billings.....	Feb. 5, 1906	July 2, 1906

^a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given.

^b About.

^c Land office removed from San Francisco to Oakland May 1, 1906.

United States district land offices June 30, 1908—Continued.

Location of office.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening.	Location of office.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening.
Montana—Cont'd.			Oregon:		
Bozeman	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874	Burns.....	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Glasgow	Feb. 25, 1907	June 1, 1907	Lagrande.....	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Great Falls.....	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902	Lakeview.....	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Helena	Mar. 2, 1857	Apr. 27, 1857	Portland ^b	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Kalispell.....	Mar. 2, 1837	July 1, 1837	Roseburg.....	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
Lewistown.....	Apr. 1, 1830	Nov. 26, 1830	The Dalles.....	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Miles City.....	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880	South Dakota:		
Missoula.....	Apr. 1, 1830	Apr. 20, 1831	Aberdeen.....	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Nebraska:			Chamberlain....	Feb. 10, 1830	Apr. 3, 1890
Alliance.....	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890	Huron ^c	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Broken Bow.....	do.....	July 7, 1830	Mitchell.....	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Lincoln.....	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868	Pierre.....	Feb. 10, 1830	May 12, 1890
North Platte.....	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873	Rapid City.....	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
O'Neill.....	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888	Utah:		
Valentine.....	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883	Salt Lake City...	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
Nevada:			Vernal.....	May 9, 1905	July 1, 1905
Carson City.....	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864	Washington:		
New Mexico:			North Yakima...	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Clayton.....	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889	Olympia.....	May 16, 1830	Oct. 1, 1890
Lascruces.....	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883	Seattle.....	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Roswell.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889	Spokane.....	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Santa Fe.....	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858	Vancouver.....	May 16, 1800	July 3, 1861
North Dakota:			Walla walla.....	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Bismarck.....	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874	Waterville.....	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Devils Lake.....	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883	Wisconsin:		
Dickinson.....	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904	Wausau.....	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Fargo.....	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874	Wyoming:		
Minot.....	Sept. 26, 1830	Oct. 1, 1831	Buffalo.....	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Williston.....	Apr. 26, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Oklahoma:			Douglas.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Alva ^a	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893	Evanston.....	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Elreno.....	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901	Lander.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Guthrie.....	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889	Sundance.....	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890
Lawton.....	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901			
Woodward.....	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893			

^a Closed April 30, 1908. Business to Woodward.
^b Land office removed from Oregon City to Portland July 1, 1905.
^c Closed March 31, 1908. Business to Pierre.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

List of offices of United States surveyors-general.

Location.	Date of act establishing office.	Location.	Date of act establishing office.
Alaska: Juneau.....	May 17, 1884	Nevada: Reno.....	July 4, 1866
Arizona: Phoenix.....	Feb. 24, 1863	New Mexico: Santa Fe.....	Mar. 2, 1867
California: San Francisco.....	Mar. 3, 1851	Oregon: Portland.....	July 17, 1854
Colorado: Denver.....	Feb. 28, 1861	South Dakota: Huron.....	Apr. 10, 1890
Idaho: Boise.....	June 29, 1866	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	July 16, 1868
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	Mar. 3, 1831	Washington: Olympia.....	July 17, 1854
Montana: Helena.....	July 2, 1864	Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870

Field division headquarters of special agents of General Land Office.

Field division:

- 1.....Portland, Oreg.
- 2.....San Francisco, Cal.
- 3.....Spokane, Wash.
- 4.....Helena, Mont.
- 5.....Denver, Colo.
- 6.....Phoenix, Ariz.
- 7.....Cheyenne, Wyo.

Field division—Continued.

- 8.....Duluth, Minn.
- 9.....Little Rock, Ark.
- 10.....Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 11.....Enid, Okla.
- 12.....Santa Fe, N. Mex.
- 13.....Gainesville, Fla.

Area of States and Territories.

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

States and Territories.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Alabama.....	51,279	32,818,560	719	460,160	51,998	33,278,720
Arizona.....	113,840	72,857,600	116	74,240	113,956	72,931,840
Arkansas.....	52,525	33,616,000	810	518,400	53,335	34,134,400
California.....	156,092	99,898,880	2,205	1,411,200	158,297	101,310,080
Colorado.....	103,658	66,341,120	290	185,600	103,948	66,526,720
Connecticut.....	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,600
Delaware.....	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,800
District of Columbia.....	60	33,400	10	6,400	70	44,800
Florida.....	54,861	35,111,040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,240
Georgia.....	58,725	37,584,000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,600
Idaho.....	83,779	53,618,560	534	341,760	84,313	53,960,320
Illinois.....	56,002	35,841,280	663	424,320	56,665	36,265,600
Indiana.....	35,885	22,966,400	469	300,160	36,354	23,266,560
Iowa.....	55,586	35,575,040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,080
Kansas.....	81,774	52,335,360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,120
Kentucky.....	40,181	25,715,840	417	266,880	40,598	25,982,720
Louisiana.....	45,409	29,061,760	3,097	1,982,080	48,506	31,043,840
Maine.....	29,895	19,132,800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,600
Maryland.....	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,280
Massachusetts.....	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5,290,240
Michigan.....	57,480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37,107,200
Minnesota.....	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54,196,480
Mississippi.....	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,600
Missouri.....	68,727	43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44,428,800
Montana.....	145,776	93,296,640	796	509,440	146,572	93,806,080
Nebraska.....	76,808	49,157,120	712	455,680	77,520	49,612,800
Nevada.....	109,821	70,285,440	869	556,160	110,690	70,841,600
New Hampshire.....	9,031	5,779,840	310	198,400	9,341	5,978,240
New Jersey.....	7,514	4,808,960	710	454,400	8,224	5,263,360
New Mexico.....	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,760
New York.....	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,560
North Carolina.....	48,740	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52,426	33,552,640
North Dakota.....	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70,837	45,335,680
Ohio.....	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26,265,600
Oklahoma.....	69,414	44,424,960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,480
Oregon.....	95,607	61,188,480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,360
Pennsylvania.....	44,832	28,692,480	294	188,160	45,126	28,880,640
Rhode Island.....	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,720
South Carolina.....	30,495	19,516,800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,960
South Dakota.....	76,868	49,195,520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,600
Tennessee.....	41,687	26,679,680	335	214,400	42,022	26,894,080
Texas.....	262,398	167,934,720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170,173,440
Utah.....	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54,393,600
Vermont.....	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,960
Virginia.....	40,262	25,767,680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,280
Washington.....	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69,127	44,241,280
West Virginia.....	24,022	15,374,080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,800
Wisconsin.....	55,256	35,363,840	810	518,400	56,066	35,882,240
Wyoming.....	97,594	62,460,160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,960
Alaska.....	2,974,159	1,903,461,760	52,630	33,683,200	3,026,789	1,937,144,960
Guam.....					590,884	378,165,760
Hawaii.....					210	134,400
Panama Canal strip.....					6,449	4,127,360
Philippine Islands.....					474	303,360
Porto Rico.....					115,026	73,616,640
Tutuila Group, Samoa.....					3,435	2,198,400
					77	49,280
Total.....					3,743,344	2,395,740,160

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

Final homestead entries from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1908.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868.....	2,772	355,086.04	1890.....	28,080	4,060,592.77
1869.....	3,965	504,301.97	1891.....	27,686	3,954,587.77
1870.....	4,041	519,727.84	1892.....	22,822	3,259,897.07
1871.....	5,087	629,162.25	1893.....	24,204	3,477,231.63
1872.....	5,917	707,409.83	1894.....	20,544	2,929,947.41
1873.....	10,311	1,224,890.93	1895.....	20,922	2,980,809.30
1874.....	14,129	1,585,781.56	1896.....	20,099	2,790,242.55
1875.....	18,293	2,068,537.74	1897.....	20,115	2,778,404.20
1876.....	22,530	2,590,552.81	1898.....	22,281	3,095,017.75
1877.....	19,900	2,407,828.19	1899.....	22,812	3,134,149.44
1878.....	22,460	2,662,930.82	1900.....	25,286	3,477,842.71
1879.....	17,391	2,070,842.39	1901.....	37,568	5,241,120.76
1880.....	15,441	1,938,234.89	1902.....	31,627	4,342,747.70
1881.....	15,077	1,928,204.76	1903.....	26,373	3,576,964.14
1882.....	17,174	2,219,453.80	1904.....	23,932	3,232,716.75
1883.....	18,998	2,504,414.51	1905.....	24,621	3,419,387.15
1884.....	21,843	2,945,574.72	1906.....	25,546	3,526,748.58
1885.....	22,066	3,032,679.11	1907.....	26,485	3,740,567.71
1886.....	19,356	2,663,531.83	1908.....	29,636	4,242,710.59
1887.....	19,866	2,749,037.48			
1888.....	22,413	3,175,400.64			
1889.....	25,549	3,681,708.80			
			Total.....	825,218	111,424,828.89

Timber and stone entries from the passage of the act of June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1908.

State or Territory.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....	138	11,463.19	\$28,663.39
Arizona.....	3	200.00	500.00
Arkansas.....	1,888	207,125.76	517,834.74
California.....	18,766	2,657,804.50	6,644,737.17
Colorado.....	2,481	310,314.59	775,790.53
Florida.....	624	71,816.22	179,522.88
Idaho.....	6,641	903,315.95	2,273,248.05
Iowa.....	3	119.36	298.40
Louisiana.....	1,395	126,362.02	315,909.62
Michigan.....	1,360	115,229.85	288,075.17
Minnesota.....	9,290	1,150,741.80	2,880,174.02
Mississippi.....	64	4,725.71	11,814.59
Montana.....	4,129	543,679.57	1,359,151.58
Nebraska.....	1	97.20	243.00
Nevada.....	49	6,222.32	15,558.19
North Dakota.....	72	7,536.20	18,840.50
Oregon.....	22,637	3,285,006.82	8,212,512.79
South Dakota.....	357	41,502.16	103,762.62
Utah.....	6	761.07	1,902.68
Washington.....	14,883	2,004,099.35	5,010,251.25
Wisconsin.....	1,016	74,846.25	187,117.12
Wyoming.....	2,742	310,152.19	775,377.02
Total.....	88,545	11,833,121.88	29,601,285.31

Desert land entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1877, to June 30, 1908.

State or Territory.	Entries.		Area.		Amount.		Total.
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	
			Acres.	Acres.			
Arizona.....	3,691	796	1,145,315.80	239,072.05	\$334,402.37	\$230,539.27	\$564,941.64
California.....	8,576	1,392	2,102,307.10	337,752.18	540,549.32	360,765.93	901,315.25
Colorado.....	7,305	1,181	1,374,976.92	200,620.23	344,296.41	200,463.90	544,760.31
Dakota Territory.....	35	1	20,021.00	300.00	5,005.25	300.00	5,305.25
Idaho.....	9,950	3,200	1,869,669.98	580,619.26	467,360.30	580,366.05	1,047,726.35
Montana.....	20,341	8,773	4,052,099.54	1,713,641.72	1,020,968.90	1,724,462.73	2,745,431.63
Nevada.....	829	159	214,300.26	40,958.85	53,808.17	40,971.37	94,779.54
New Mexico.....	6,893	880	1,411,007.53	219,385.96	354,603.27	219,031.11	573,634.38
North Dakota.....	501	82	82,862.21	13,773.38	20,715.76	13,821.08	34,536.84
Oregon.....	3,294	848	588,564.86	152,792.76	147,207.15	152,786.59	299,993.74
South Dakota.....	1,362	133	233,673.15	26,456.78	58,426.08	26,456.78	84,882.86
Utah.....	5,791	1,573	1,065,321.70	265,646.55	273,122.75	271,539.29	544,662.04
Washington.....	2,892	329	526,298.26	45,817.31	142,804.86	49,566.79	192,371.65
Wyoming.....	12,439	4,240	2,975,618.61	1,032,531.08	750,935.40	1,041,421.88	1,792,357.28
Total.....	83,899	23,587	17,662,036.92	4,869,368.11	4,514,205.99	4,912,492.77	9,426,698.76

Timber culture entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1908.

State or Territory.	Entries.			Area.			Amount.			
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Fees (original).	Fees (final).	Purchase money.	Total.
				<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
Arizona.....	1,152	52	74	164,806.63	7,149.14	10,223.42	\$15,224.00	\$208.00	\$12,779.26	\$28,211.26
Arkansas.....	41	4	1	4,817.14	480.00	40.00	489.00	16.00	44.00	549.00
California.....	8,264	480	567	1,163,922.03	63,411.58	78,728.76	110,014.00	1,904.00	98,499.13	210,417.13
Colorado.....	27,864	3,789	660	4,332,922.19	585,243.30	98,179.52	384,938.00	15,154.00	122,722.36	522,814.36
Dakota Territory.....	77,446	1,309	.....	12,055,642.98	185,467.24	.....	1,074,862.44	4,984.79	.....	1,079,847.23
Florida.....	3	.....	.....	480.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	42.00
Idaho.....	4,054	341	236	533,957.49	40,436.03	28,244.51	51,447.38	1,369.50	35,305.93	88,122.81
Iowa.....	1,044	390	39	81,378.95	31,987.87	2,292.17	11,838.83	1,560.00	2,965.22	16,364.05
Kansas.....	64,345	12,884	961	9,702,653.36	2,005,511.35	142,931.88	883,275.56	51,521.03	178,650.55	1,113,447.14
Louisiana.....	713	87	42	101,695.31	11,937.97	5,856.85	9,651.55	348.00	7,299.54	17,299.09
Minnesota.....	15,268	2,924	389	2,099,046.55	373,580.90	49,261.29	207,154.98	11,712.00	61,543.77	280,410.75
Montana.....	3,595	406	225	486,638.66	55,939.73	29,044.43	46,162.00	1,628.00	36,506.32	84,296.32
Nebraska.....	59,127	16,870	1,250	8,876,351.20	2,546,696.04	187,371.35	813,382.33	67,776.73	234,332.61	1,115,491.67
Nevada.....	46	1	.....	6,292.50	160.00	.....	614.00	4.00	.....	681.00
New Mexico.....	1,612	91	55	230,316.54	12,931.60	7,837.25	21,294.00	363.00	9,796.56	31,453.56
North Dakota.....	1,699	7,897	781	263,123.95	1,226,605.66	120,524.80	23,446.00	31,576.83	150,661.75	205,684.58
Oregon.....	7,126	1,499	252	1,051,235.21	224,056.67	35,902.61	95,821.00	6,016.00	44,878.37	146,715.37
South Dakota.....	2,925	13,764	821	449,583.61	2,124,753.58	121,730.98	40,151.00	55,036.00	152,082.89	247,269.89
Utah.....	1,476	138	89	179,690.74	15,556.26	10,157.44	17,925.00	552.00	12,696.85	31,173.85
Washington.....	9,354	2,003	538	1,362,193.51	292,287.52	75,689.54	125,615.00	8,008.00	94,770.83	228,393.83
Wisconsin.....	1	1	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	9.00	4.00	.....	13.00
Wyoming.....	3,123	332	125	459,556.42	50,383.08	15,288.29	41,904.00	1,328.00	19,135.91	62,367.91
Total.....	290,278	65,262	7,105	43,606,344.97	9,854,615.52	1,019,305.09	3,975,371.07	261,069.88	1,274,671.85	5,511,112.80

Coal-land entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1908.

State or Territory.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....	2	239.40	\$2,394.00
Alaska.....	38	5,967.57	59,675.77
Arizona.....	5	800.00	16,000.00
California.....	36	4,907.96	72,060.30
Colorado.....	977	147,638.09	2,039,636.95
Colorado (within the Ute Indian Reservation).....	432	56,746.77	840,038.90
Dakota Territory.....	8	583.57	5,835.70
Idaho.....	2	280.00	2,800.00
Montana.....	287	41,318.20	699,625.30
Nevada.....	4	640.00	8,000.00
New Mexico.....	180	20,829.93	318,711.60
North Dakota.....	95	5,922.26	95,241.00
Oregon.....	50	8,163.33	86,940.30
South Dakota.....	2	200.00	2,000.00
Utah.....	284	40,847.31	657,495.70
Washington.....	334	50,389.33	762,042.40
Wyoming.....	608	89,360.82	1,450,292.75
Total.....	3,344	474,834.54	7,118,690.67

Public and Indian lands entered each year ended June 30, from 1902 to 1908, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	79,030.51	118,015.48	95,338.63	97,561.08	102,621.51	92,530.30	81,228.56
Alaska.....	1,440.67	1,723.37	1,770.65	2,973.11	4,925.86	7,132.16	3,834.80
Arizona.....	449,175.64	142,775.78	234,085.06	151,340.84	107,054.87	86,121.64	198,509.64
Arkansas.....	351,997.42	425,695.34	516,964.53	416,583.11	441,530.07	496,015.40	333,676.41
California.....	656,406.35	957,507.84	986,253.31	1,032,758.32	869,811.28	579,294.93	766,932.98
Colorado.....	1,107,613.48	1,620,391.95	1,679,617.79	621,100.25	1,597,010.38	2,483,666.69	2,127,661.99
Florida.....	109,599.88	2,996,591.76	286,095.63	326,579.30	166,053.73	109,663.03	83,072.78
Idaho.....	671,327.03	700,472.55	855,754.73	609,568.10	734,763.70	1,162,745.25	1,087,402.94
Illinois.....	4.80	303.07	4.90	40.00	40.00	296.30	40.00
Indiana.....	5,733.06	20.97	.....	9.30	.....	129.70	10.08
Iowa.....	373,989.47	903.02	952.39	1,010.84	957.93	195.65	1,453.69
Kansas.....	233,210.20	457,529.18	268,627.46	273,100.34	669,438.67	611,726.97	332,931.81
Louisiana.....	11.15	188,457.17	95,324.72	269,200.68	80,086.61	89,608.79	59,450.26
Michigan.....	51,224.89	59,689.43	47,580.07	41,519.50	38,669.10	42,828.40	46,147.59
Minnesota.....	697,427.44	933,845.87	1,098,763.74	835,314.29	397,567.07	324,418.22	429,351.12
Mississippi.....	80,395.39	119,124.82	82,201.70	77,034.04	75,856.78	55,645.26	35,545.37
Missouri.....	67,808.37	98,080.95	117,304.56	104,096.72	101,426.89	154,871.72	129,157.20
Montana.....	1,354,222.54	1,533,205.29	1,052,994.63	1,086,290.05	1,782,279.90	1,218,780.97	1,494,052.02
Nebraska.....	536,762.24	503,531.32	1,318,931.13	4,792,351.65	1,736,964.79	1,785,762.47	1,781,823.80
Nevada.....	34,627.63	206,643.67	216,468.06	88,563.48	278,904.38	47,254.63	60,131.50
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.03	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	443,507.26	886,276.60	601,360.93	603,264.07	1,235,059.38	2,758,006.91	2,850,337.11
North Dakota.....	2,548,606.34	2,935,112.18	1,798,551.95	1,679,722.76	3,325,828.23	2,256,423.56	1,383,957.19
Ohio.....	131.02	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	4,413,556.24	1,544,317.90	1,394,227.56	770,225.35	1,426,306.46	2,007,753.84	514,159.58
Oregon.....	1,297,632.14	1,926,395.13	1,172,415.14	769,480.58	617,293.21	951,481.34	1,021,001.29
South Dakota.....	670,261.59	755,853.40	823,240.29	1,028,149.12	1,707,684.39	1,502,411.24	2,086,171.82
Utah.....	380,441.50	165,006.03	133,503.01	185,517.13	413,050.21	334,827.36	469,311.88
Washington.....	1,261,567.45	1,418,319.48	961,822.89	773,541.23	989,907.66	911,327.34	825,813.57
Wisconsin.....	154,024.90	113,766.27	89,949.98	72,012.71	55,592.44	28,966.92	57,595.61
Wyoming.....	1,456,798.70	2,014,698.83	402,192.24	347,714.32	534,431.94	897,679.59	829,614.19
Total.....	19,488,535.30	22,824,299.65	16,332,297.68	17,056,622.27	19,431,187.47	20,997,566.58	19,090,356.78

Unappropriated lands on June 30, 1908.

State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	129,713		129,713
Alaska.....		368,021,509	368,021,509
Arizona.....	12,905,121	29,864,081	42,769,202
Arkansas.....	1,061,185		1,061,185
California.....	23,232,284	6,640,209	29,872,493
Colorado.....	21,498,272	2,198,425	23,696,697
Florida.....	353,294	61,648	414,942
Idaho.....	7,308,958	19,476,044	26,785,002
Kansas.....	171,446		171,446
Louisiana.....	116,249		116,249
Michigan.....	135,551		135,551
Minnesota.....	1,523,205	265,500	1,788,705
Mississippi.....	42,791		42,791
Missouri.....	27,480		27,480
Montana.....	20,570,256	25,962,184	46,532,440
Nebraska.....	3,074,658		3,074,658
Nevada.....	33,339,460	27,837,590	61,177,050
New Mexico.....	31,566,999	13,210,906	44,777,905
North Dakota.....	2,189,300	132,850	2,322,150
Oklahoma.....	86,339		86,339
Oregon.....	12,188,457	4,769,456	16,957,913
South Dakota.....	6,414,049	147,246	6,561,295
Utah.....	11,901,823	24,677,175	36,578,998
Washington.....	2,347,825	2,287,176	4,635,001
Wisconsin.....	13,280		13,280
Wyoming.....	34,492,943	2,652,359	37,145,302
Grand total.....	226,690,938	528,204,358	754,895,296

A circular showing areas unappropriated, by counties, has been published and is distributed on request

Public lands remaining unsurveyed.

State.	Total land area of State.	Areas surveyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.	Areas remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1908.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska.....	378,165,760	5,175	378,151,730
Arizona.....	72,857,600	234,269	52,510,304
California.....	99,898,880	4,801	22,391,977
Colorado.....	66,341,120	688,923	1,967,488
Florida.....	35,111,040	36,622	4,198,481
Idaho.....	53,618,560	732,162	29,854,404
Louisiana.....	29,061,760		1,884,764
Minnesota.....	51,749,120	90,747	2,372,303
Montana.....	93,296,640	1,607,965	44,735,158
Nevada.....	70,285,440	64,773	30,963,756
New Mexico.....	78,401,920	433,341	25,867,639
North Dakota.....	44,917,120	185,790	2,739,047
South Dakota.....	49,195,520	280,091	447,769
Oregon.....	61,188,480	273,316	12,617,584
Utah.....	52,597,760	354,159	27,839,579
Washington.....	42,775,040	193,150	12,180,789
Wyoming.....	62,460,160	616,650	4,317,312
Total.....	1,341,921,920	5,801,934	655,040,084

Estimated area of existing national forests, June 30, 1908.

	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska.....	12,087,626	New Mexico.....	8,474,547
Arizona.....	13,385,990	Oklahoma.....	60,800
Arkansas.....	1,991,899	Oregon.....	16,331,892
California.....	25,605,709	Porto Rico.....	65,950
Colorado.....	15,746,932	South Dakota.....	1,263,720
Idaho.....	20,336,427	Utah.....	7,414,232
Kansas.....	302,387	Washington.....	12,065,500
Minnesota.....	294,752	Wyoming.....	8,998,723
Montana.....	20,402,676		
Nebraska.....	556,072	Total area.....	167,976,886
Nevada.....	2,591,052		

	Acres.
Area embraced in national forests established during year.....	11, 789, 847
Area embraced in national forests reduced during year.....	27, 650, 701
Area embraced in national forests enlarged during year.....	26, 341, 584
Area embraced in temporary withdrawals, June 30, 1908.....	11, 418, 220
Estimated area in existing national forests, June 30, 1907.....	150, 831, 665
Estimated area in existing national forests, June 30, 1908.....	167, 976, 886

National monuments.

State and name.	Date created.	Area.
Arizona:		Acres.
Grand Canyon <i>a</i>	Jan. 11, 1908	806, 400. 00
Montezuma Castle.....	Dec. 8, 1906	160. 00
Petrified Forest.....	do.....	5, 776. 02
Tonto <i>a</i>	Dec. 19, 1907	640. 00
California:		
Cinder Cone <i>a</i>	May 6, 1907	5, 120. 00
Lassen Peak <i>a</i>	do.....	1, 280. 00
Muir Woods.....	Jan. 9, 1908	295. 00
Pinnacles <i>a</i>	Jan. 16, 1908	2, 080. 00
Montana:		
Lewis and Clark.....	May 11, 1908	160. 00
New Mexico:		
Chaco Canyon.....	May 6, 1907	20, 629. 40
El Morro.....	Dec. 8, 1906	160. 00
Gila Cliff Dwellings <i>a</i>	Nov. 16, 1907	160. 00
South Dakota:		
Jewel Cave <i>a</i>	Feb. 7, 1908	1, 280. 00
Utah:		
Natural Bridges.....	Apr. 16, 1908	.....
Wyoming:		
Devils Tower.....	Sept. 24, 1906	1, 152. 91

a Under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1908.

Fiscal year.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commis- sions.	Total re- cepts from disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscella- neous receipts.	Aggregate re- cepts from all sources.
May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1880						\$208, 059, 657. 14
1881.....	\$3, 534, 550. 98	\$860, 833. 65	\$4, 395, 384. 63	\$1, 006, 691. 63	\$6, 727. 90	5, 408, 804. 16
1882.....	6, 628, 775. 92	1, 124, 531. 15	7, 753, 307. 07	634, 617. 22	6, 591. 75	8, 394, 516. 04
1883.....	9, 657, 032. 28	1, 423, 329. 10	11, 080, 361. 38	625, 404. 27	8, 118. 05	11, 713, 883. 70
1884.....	10, 304, 582. 49	1, 536, 410. 58	11, 840, 993. 07	938, 137. 26	10, 274. 76	12, 789, 405. 09
1885.....	6, 223, 926. 74	1, 462, 188. 06	7, 686, 114. 80	933, 483. 52	8, 821. 86	8, 628, 420. 18
1886.....	5, 757, 891. 06	1, 654, 876. 25	7, 412, 767. 31	1, 607, 729. 63	10, 587. 40	9, 031, 084. 34
1887.....	9, 246, 321. 33	1, 537, 600. 39	10, 783, 921. 72	1, 484, 302. 30	20, 784. 85	12, 289, 008. 87
1888.....	11, 203, 071. 95	1, 498, 000. 05	12, 701, 072. 00	821, 113. 77	24, 951. 65	13, 547, 137. 42
1889.....	8, 018, 254. 50	1, 251, 971. 23	9, 270, 225. 73	389, 524. 72	26, 150. 89	9, 685, 901. 34
1890.....	6, 349, 174. 24	1, 121, 696. 07	7, 470, 870. 31	293, 062. 30	16, 585. 00	7, 780, 517. 61
1891.....	4, 160, 099. 07	944, 938. 65	5, 105, 037. 72	318, 333. 42	5, 849. 00	5, 429, 220. 14
1892.....	3, 322, 865. 01	1, 064, 805. 26	4, 387, 670. 27	456, 681. 84	15, 757. 53	4, 860, 109. 69
1893.....	3, 193, 280. 64	998, 184. 65	4, 191, 465. 29	284, 752. 65	3, 516. 20	4, 479, 734. 14
1894.....	1, 653, 080. 71	1, 021, 205. 08	2, 674, 285. 79	91, 981. 03	1, 557. 50	2, 767, 824. 32
1895.....	1, 116, 090. 07	750, 710. 59	1, 866, 800. 66	149, 879. 48	16, 773. 89	2, 033, 454. 03
1896.....	1, 053, 905. 59	793, 557. 82	1, 847, 463. 41	214, 700. 42	44, 197. 84	2, 106, 361. 67
1897.....	917, 911. 19	678, 469. 55	1, 596, 380. 74	438, 716. 31	52, 834. 23	2, 037, 931. 28
1898.....	1, 291, 076. 10	853, 265. 50	2, 144, 341. 60	100, 317. 49	33, 336. 09	2, 277, 995. 18
1899.....	1, 703, 988. 32	890, 702. 17	2, 594, 690. 49	442, 913. 73	32, 533. 12	3, 070, 137. 34
1900.....	2, 899, 731. 83	1, 157, 031. 03	4, 056, 812. 86	239, 769. 39	83, 175. 85	4, 379, 758. 10
1901.....	2, 966, 542. 86	1, 340, 894. 29	4, 307, 437. 15	585, 661. 27	79, 062. 37	4, 972, 160. 79
1902.....	4, 139, 268. 47	1, 740, 820. 18	5, 880, 088. 65	288, 666. 68	93, 171. 85	6, 261, 927. 18
1903.....	8, 960, 471. 18	1, 597, 147. 48	10, 557, 618. 66	308, 939. 14	158, 185. 85	11, 024, 743. 65
1904.....	7, 445, 902. 84	1, 349, 990. 89	8, 795, 893. 73	323, 757. 62	153, 690. 63	9, 283, 341. 98
1905.....	4, 849, 766. 06	1, 286, 621. 93	6, 136, 387. 88	791, 807. 67	89, 615. 72	7, 017, 811. 38
1906.....	4, 885, 988. 82	1, 642, 488. 56	6, 528, 477. 38	967, 532. 50	89, 514. 02	7, 585, 523. 90
1907.....	7, 728, 114. 30	1, 819, 159. 21	9, 547, 273. 51	1, 892, 805. 70	113, 098. 79	11, 553, 178. 00
1908.....	9, 760, 570. 19	1, 731, 883. 57	11, 492, 453. 76	997, 972. 52	225, 283. 18	12, 715, 709. 46
Total.....						411, 235, 258. 12

Amounts accrued and paid to States for educational purposes on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands.

State.	Total to June 30, 1906.	Fiscal year 1907.	Aggregate to June 30, 1907, inclusive.
Alabama.....	\$1,072,758.36	\$1,439.64	\$1,074,198.00
Arkansas.....	291,076.42	8,734.03	299,810.45
California.....	973,192.59	16,852.31	990,044.90
Colorado.....	353,747.89	17,046.81	370,794.70
Florida.....	122,043.38	3,774.36	125,817.74
Idaho.....	141,155.81	32,858.24	174,014.05
Illinois.....	1,187,908.89	-----	1,187,908.89
Indiana.....	1,040,255.26	-----	1,040,255.26
Iowa.....	633,638.10	-----	633,638.10
Kansas.....	1,097,260.27	1,738.28	1,098,998.55
Louisiana.....	458,419.16	3,837.29	462,256.45
Michigan.....	580,800.49	1,956.58	582,757.07
Minnesota.....	525,010.58	12,248.85	537,259.43
Mississippi.....	1,068,466.95	1,069.67	1,069,536.62
Missouri.....	1,044,774.65	5,618.70	1,050,393.35
Montana.....	216,288.62	33,982.61	250,271.23
Nebraska.....	531,341.48	1,271.32	532,612.80
Nevada.....	15,237.17	1,998.55	17,235.72
New Mexico.....	24,790.72	6,685.77	31,476.49
North Dakota.....	245,951.94	44,403.07	290,355.01
Ohio.....	999,353.01	-----	999,353.01
Oregon.....	493,343.63	74,011.17	567,354.80
South Dakota.....	89,831.13	19,012.25	108,843.38
Utah.....	30,089.53	6,436.00	36,525.53
Washington.....	278,992.67	31,535.35	310,528.02
Wisconsin.....	584,104.69	775.89	584,880.58
Wyoming.....	98,524.30	17,100.14	115,624.44
Total.....	14,198,357.69	344,386.88	14,542,744.57

Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States and Territories under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

State or Territory.	Fiscal years—		Total for seven years ending June 30, 1907.
	1901 to 1906.	1907.	
Arizona.....	\$298,327.25	\$71,688.72	\$370,015.97
California.....	2,562,377.70	365,995.19	2,928,372.89
Colorado.....	2,503,802.05	613,520.03	3,117,322.08
Idaho.....	2,349,875.08	650,690.09	3,000,565.17
Kansas.....	215,245.19	88,937.79	304,182.98
Montana.....	2,633,324.55	740,552.33	3,373,876.88
Nebraska.....	746,553.81	73,533.61	820,087.42
Nevada.....	100,772.25	45,154.36	145,926.61
New Mexico.....	723,365.27	382,856.77	1,106,222.04
North Dakota.....	5,373,604.90	1,101,638.16	6,475,243.06
Oklahoma.....	3,642,029.10	530,664.25	4,172,693.35
Oregon.....	5,260,449.82	1,519,958.62	6,780,408.44
South Dakota.....	1,302,472.68	505,779.42	1,808,252.10
Utah.....	476,671.41	141,156.18	617,827.59
Washington.....	3,541,391.57	703,902.62	4,245,294.19
Wyoming.....	1,512,181.89	378,103.57	1,890,285.46
Total.....	33,242,444.52	7,914,131.71	41,156,576.23

Amount of collections from reclamation water-right charges during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

[No water right charges collected prior to July 1, 1907.]

State.	Land office.	Project.	Receipts.
Idaho.....	Hailey.....	Minidoka.....	\$5,706.18
Montana.....	Billings.....	Huntley.....	38,431.85
Nevada.....	Great Falls.....	Sun River.....	1,631.00
North Dakota.....	Carson City.....	Truckee-Carson.....	8,447.95
Oregon.....	Williston.....	Buford-Trenton.....	423.00
Wyoming.....	La Grande.....	Umatilla.....	350.00
	Lander.....	Shoshone.....	* 8,412.53
Total.....			63,402.51

Entries examined in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Kind of entry.	Pending June 30, 1907.	Re- ceived.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.	Pending June 30, 1908.
Homesteads:								
Original.....	270,314	97,632	367,946	.....	32,340	51,687	84,027	283,919
Final.....	4,830	29,222	34,052	25,496	95	1,721	27,312	6,740
Commuted.....	2,061	23,441	25,502	19,504	106	815	20,425	5,077
Soldiers additional.....	1,440	782	2,222	413	289	.....	702	1,520
Timber and stone.....	3,865	12,482	16,347	11,750	14	1,551	13,315	3,032
Desert land:								
Original.....	21,747	11,058	32,805	.....	4,851	2,564	7,415	25,390
Final.....	.....	.....	.....	2,462	.....	.....	2,462	.....
Yearly proofs examined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,941	.....
Assignments examined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753	.....
Mineral:								
Applications.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	179	.....
Final.....	1,570	1,339	2,909	1,762	85	.....	1,847	1,062
Coal:								
Declaratory statements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....
Final.....	396	217	613	188	17	.....	205	408
Timber culture:								
Original.....	136	153	289	.....	134	14	148	141
Final.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	.....
Commuted.....	10	.....	10	2	.....	8	10	.....
Preemption:								
Original.....	329	237	566	228	2	30	260	306
Final.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	228	.....
Indian allotments.....	5,199	8,116	13,315	10,117	.....	.....	10,117	3,198
Indian homesteads.....	48	31	79	8	.....	.....	8	71
Townsites.....	23	20	43	30	4	.....	34	9
Town lots.....	144	298	442	146	.....	.....	146	296
Isolated tracts:								
Applications.....	973	5,025	5,998	2,330	2,047	.....	4,377	1,621
Sales.....	202	622	824	557	1	13	571	253
Lieu selections (act June 4, 1907).....	3,145	262	3,407	1,194	75	.....	1,269	2,138
Military bounty land warrants.....	1,452	35	1,487	209	19	.....	228	1,259
Miscellaneous entries.....	6,257	1,650	7,907	1,617	53	1,678	4,348	4,559

State and territorial grants.

Kind.	Pending and received.			Disposed of.			Pending June 30, 1908.
	On hand June 30, 1907.	Since received.	Total.	Approved.	Canceled.	Total.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
School selections.....	1,673,934.12	478,414.19	2,152,348.31	1,047,860.86	56,575.98	1,104,436.84	1,047,911.47
University selections.....	119,347.38	3,504.42	122,851.80	12,850.20	79,493.61	92,343.81	30,507.99
Agricultural college selections.....	35,349.66	11,568.30	46,917.96	4,594.04	840.00	5,434.04	41,483.92
Improvement of the Rio Grande.....		16,562.29	16,562.29	16,562.29		16,562.29	
Internal improvement selections.....	560.07	40.00	600.07				600.07
Biological station.....	160.84		160.84				160.84
Penitentiary selections.....	3,758.90		3,758.90	3,709.00	49.90	3,758.90	
Public buildings.....	30,537.21	14,204.44	44,741.65	19,211.02	2,028.80	21,239.82	23,501.83
Insane asylums.....	19,287.80		19,287.80	13,029.71		13,029.71	6,258.09
Educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory.....	19,431.30	2,680.19	22,111.49	3,080.19	922.87	4,003.06	18,108.43
Deaf and dumb asylums.....	12,763.38	841.05	13,604.43	5,370.10	120.00	5,490.10	8,114.33
Reform schools.....	13,586.29		13,586.29	10,403.87		10,403.87	3,182.42
School of mines.....	22,105.32		22,105.32	11,356.86	1,743.73	13,100.59	9,004.73
Normal schools.....	32,229.75	1,000.40	33,230.15	16,660.41	1,622.75	18,283.16	14,946.99
Scientific schools.....	9,779.55		9,779.55	8,779.55		8,779.55	1,000.00
Blind asylums.....	16,983.35		16,983.35	13,259.89	32.27	13,292.16	3,691.19
Reservoirs.....	37,685.03	76,399.66	114,084.69	60,985.63	418.02	61,403.65	52,681.04
Miners' hospital.....	9,874.56		9,874.76	7,407.91		7,407.91	2,466.85
Two million acre grant, Nevada.....	849.24		849.24	275.00		275.00	574.24
Oklahoma Normal School.....	6,055.61	288,377.39	294,433.00	289,896.25	657.53	290,553.78	3,879.22
University.....	6,798.32	238,756.05	245,554.37	241,859.39	321.24	242,180.63	3,373.74
University Preparatory School.....	9,445.41	137,867.72	147,313.13	145,754.83	561.20	146,316.03	997.10
Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	9,244.29	237,337.59	246,581.89	239,625.30	469.95	240,095.25	6,486.64
Colored Agricultural and Normal University.....	4,652.63	94,295.76	98,948.39	94,328.29	379.08	94,707.37	3,641.02
Forestry, Wisconsin.....		19,998.39	19,998.39				19,998.39
Specific grant total.....	419,885.90	1,143,433.85	1,563,319.75	1,218,999.73	89,660.95	1,308,660.68	254,659.07
Grand total.....	2,093,820.02	1,621,848.04	3,715,668.06	2,266,860.59	146,236.93	2,413,097.52	1,302,570.54

State and territorial grants—Recapitulation.

State or Territory.	Indemnity school land.			Other grants.		
	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	960.00		960.00			
Arizona.....				1,120.00		
California.....	403,520.13	640.00	6,105.30			
Colorado.....	302,434.21	219,727.67	6,349.45	80.00		80.00
Florida.....	2,755.27	723.27	1,154.84			
Idaho.....	220,265.05	174,404.11	15,188.11	34,340.71	22,239.58	1,442.87
Louisiana.....	14,092.29	897.20				
Minnesota.....	57,911.65	57,094.80	696.85			
Mississippi.....	960.41					
Missouri.....				120.00		120.00
Montana.....	244,640.90	111,731.43	3,520.00	17,608.98	160.00	1,040.00
Nebraska.....	1,065.12	1,065.12				
Nevada.....				9,062.04	7,757.83	129.90
New Mexico.....				170,778.67	78,552.39	79,493.61
North Dakota.....	15,821.18	9,071.02	1,997.40	15,237.56	13,088.76	908.80
Oklahoma.....	15,315.58	14,355.03	360.55	1,032,230.78	1,011,464.06	2,389.00
Oregon.....	102,825.57	61,559.80	4,859.05			
South Dakota.....	43,798.41	24,838.47	3,919.87			
Utah.....	307,124.81	170,032.32	2,040.00	234,523.91	82,358.55	3,416.77
Washington.....	188,609.95	96,645.38	5,660.06	3,022.42		640.00
Wisconsin.....				19,998.39		
Wyoming.....	230,247.78	105,075.24	3,764.50	25,196.29	3,378.56	
Total.....	2,152,348.31	1,047,860.86	56,575.98	1,563,319.75	1,218,999.73	89,660.95

Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during year.

	Received.	Approved.	Canceled.	Referred.	Pending June 30, 1908.
Homestead:					
Originals.....	4,103		2,214	5,093	8,617
Finals.....	833	877	85	1,324	529
Commuted.....	419	527	174	1,097	1,281
Desert:					
Originals.....	481		184	930	824
Finals.....	207	159	44	509	265
Timber culture:					
Originals.....	27		9	17	29
Finals.....	20	13	31	72	111
Timber and stone:					
Sworn statements.....	746		80	803	1,537
Finals.....	623	1,380	60	1,401	1,092
Mineral:					
Applications.....	245		2	106	206
Finals.....	287		2	127	393
Selections:					
State.....	112			75	56
Forest.....	21			55	22
Indian allotments.....	3			53	58
Total.....	8,127	2,956	2,885	11,662	15,020

Indictments, convictions, and acquittals June 30, 1907-June 30, 1908.

	Indictments.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Timber trespass.....	16	8	14
Perjury.....	34	8	7
Subornation of perjury.....	4		
Conspiracy.....	95	6	28
Forgery.....	4		
Securing false affidavits.....	8	3	2
Boxing trees.....	5	7	
Unlawful inclosure.....	64	31	5
Forest fires.....	2		2
Misappropriations funds of United States.....	2		2
Total.....	234	63	60

Number and kind of patents issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Cash (timber or stone, commuted homestead, etc.).....	43, 356	Arredonda scrip.....	1
Homestead.....	29, 176	Ware scrip.....	7
Forest reserve lieu selection.....	1, 058	State desert land segregation.....	6
Military bounty land warrants....	187	Donation claims.....	18
Timber culture.....	93	Special act.....	16
Agricultural college scrip.....	7	Railroad.....	74
Surveyor-general's scrip.....	53	Swamp.....	25
Supreme Court scrip.....	5	Private land claim.....	133
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	3	Mineral.....	1, 667
Choctaw scrip.....	4	Coal.....	148
Valentine scrip.....	13	Indian.....	14, 470
Dodge scrip.....	1	Total.....	90, 522
Porterfield.....	1		

Cases approved and awaiting patent 6, 975

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Receipts.			Expenses.		
			Fees and commissions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commissions of register and receiver.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Alabama:								
Montgomery.....	1,579	80,576.44	\$10,092.99	\$23,333.88	\$33,426.87	\$5,805.90	\$2,521.36	\$8,327.26
Alaska:								
Fairbanks.....	34		102.00		102.00	102.00	14.50	116.50
Juneau.....	628	2,968.92	2,332.92	16,992.83	19,325.75	5,575.52	1,078.01	6,653.53
Nome.....	52	865.88	251.00	1,380.00	1,631.00	268.54		268.54
Arizona:								
Phoenix.....	1,888	198,509.64	17,521.23	53,347.10	70,868.33	5,808.32	2,741.23	8,549.55
Arkansas:								
Camden.....	1,967	93,720.79	11,933.59	123,363.34	135,296.93	6,000.00	2,384.63	8,384.63
Dardanelle.....	937	52,269.41	5,940.42	65,849.27	71,789.69	6,000.00	1,442.65	7,442.65
Harrison.....	1,914	109,784.83	13,282.74	46,726.88	60,009.62	6,000.00	2,531.51	8,531.51
Little Rock.....	1,331	77,901.38	9,069.17	64,674.75	73,743.92	6,000.00	1,480.00	7,480.00
California:								
Eureka.....	590	41,704.05	4,585.50	73,712.41	78,297.91	6,000.00	884.64	6,884.64
Independence.....	225	26,317.48	1,670.82	14,231.95	15,902.77	2,610.40	369.76	2,980.16
Los Angeles.....	1,887	311,760.75	8,504.49	78,572.17	87,076.66	6,000.00	4,543.68	10,543.68
Oakland.....	928	79,959.61	8,616.69	28,496.91	37,113.60	5,412.74	3,302.96	8,715.70
Redding.....	1,038	73,000.47	7,574.04	128,637.82	136,211.86	6,000.00	1,992.97	7,992.97
Sacramento.....	988	78,366.00	8,090.35	88,758.63	96,848.98	6,000.00	2,478.19	8,478.19
Susanville.....	757	66,117.45	5,338.47	96,707.80	102,046.27	6,000.00	621.93	6,621.93
Visalia.....	569	64,295.14	5,690.35	19,097.79	24,788.14	4,927.28	435.04	5,362.32
Colorado:								
Del Norte.....	478	69,933.68	3,443.92	14,616.32	18,060.24	2,921.24	268.54	3,189.78
Denver.....	3,542	415,997.82	35,887.94	120,925.46	156,813.40	6,000.00	5,141.45	11,141.45
Durango.....	589	37,261.13	5,111.21	26,748.18	31,859.39	5,037.80	1,608.83	6,646.63
Glenwood Springs.....	709	61,958.74	5,698.83	130,246.58	135,945.41	6,000.00	1,778.63	7,778.63
Hugo.....	2,944	362,927.78	43,299.08	90,526.82	133,825.90	6,000.00	3,252.29	9,252.29
Lamar.....	2,283	303,362.23	27,729.61	49,075.47	76,805.08	6,000.00	2,324.87	8,324.87
Leadville.....	162	8,402.00	1,447.75	5,672.71	7,120.46	2,036.75	15.40	2,052.15
Montrose.....	975	75,585.54	10,217.73	7,937.21	18,154.94	6,000.00	1,779.65	7,779.65
Pueblo.....	2,712	335,464.71	26,959.68	72,582.07	99,541.75	6,000.00	4,102.41	10,102.41
Sterling.....	2,628	344,609.36	33,074.65	52,819.27	85,893.92	6,000.00	1,948.44	7,948.44
Florida:								
Gainesville.....	1,638	82,526.44	10,220.47	64,250.40	74,470.87	6,000.00	5,174.22	11,174.22
Idaho:								
Blackfoot.....	2,499	249,905.94	20,018.47	56,920.59	76,939.06	6,000.00	2,500.25	8,500.25
Boise.....	2,590	260,354.91	17,214.29	79,106.43	96,320.72	6,000.00	3,830.18	9,830.18
Coeur d'Alene.....	1,641	102,266.12	15,298.30	140,471.00	155,769.30	6,000.00	2,985.08	8,985.08
Hailey.....	2,721	372,083.75	13,310.22	34,564.33	47,874.55	6,000.00	2,369.44	8,369.44
Lewiston.....	1,761	102,792.22	12,660.52	149,603.58	162,264.10	6,000.00	2,953.09	8,953.09

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Receipts.			Expenses.		
			Fees and commissions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commissions of register and receiver.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Iowa:								
Des Moines.....	7	120.00	\$201.05	\$116.75	\$317.80	\$1,192.38	\$2.26	\$1,194.64
Kansas:								
Colby.....	740	51,230.42	7,492.63	25,424.42	32,917.05	5,761.08	1,646.96	7,408.04
Dodge City.....	2,659	274,098.98	28,662.67	101,306.02	129,968.69	6,000.00	5,456.48	11,456.48
Topeka.....	59	1,955.13	443.81	850.25	1,294.06	1,311.19	64.92	1,376.11
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches.....	546	16,670.14	3,408.71	26,517.19	29,925.90	4,119.02	301.02	4,420.04
New Orleans.....	1,300	42,333.28	7,275.29	52,946.68	60,221.97	6,000.00	3,688.04	9,688.04
Michigan:								
Marquette.....	827	46,147.59	7,356.60	43,731.48	51,088.08	6,000.00	2,228.13	8,228.13
Minnesota:								
Cass Lake.....	1,768	103,360.77	13,596.36	57,298.16	70,894.52	6,000.00	2,775.48	8,775.48
Crookston.....	1,417	100,001.79	14,148.35	8,770.88	22,919.23	6,000.00	2,759.55	8,759.55
Duluth.....	3,798	218,853.93	24,382.66	358,346.28	382,728.94	6,000.00	3,833.93	9,833.93
Mississippi:								
Jackson.....	1,006	35,545.37	5,546.21	17,041.65	22,587.86	4,106.99	2,301.65	6,408.64
Missouri:								
Springfield.....	1,710	128,877.20	6,697.40	112,197.18	118,894.58	5,808.37	2,349.20	8,157.57
Montana:								
Billings.....	996	99,098.06	13,172.24	33,161.78	46,334.02	6,000.00	2,565.84	8,565.84
Bozeman.....	920	87,298.03	10,093.99	36,471.58	46,565.57	6,000.00	1,675.38	7,675.38
Glasgow.....	1,420	159,685.71	15,222.07	37,828.27	53,050.34	6,000.00	2,189.05	8,189.05
Great Falls.....	1,908	188,804.50	9,548.36	102,836.33	112,384.69	6,000.00	3,445.23	9,445.23
Helena.....	2,357	269,588.87	10,564.34	91,200.52	101,764.86	6,000.00	2,456.82	8,456.82
Kalispell.....	537	25,434.89	4,418.83	54,070.83	58,489.66	6,000.00	1,440.40	7,440.40
Lewistown.....	2,808	318,561.93	23,164.67	106,805.83	129,970.50	6,000.00	1,584.45	7,584.45
Miles City.....	2,211	295,797.26	29,433.74	37,648.26	67,082.00	6,000.00	2,305.06	8,305.06
Missoula.....	856	49,782.77	5,658.04	82,255.87	87,913.91	5,729.64	2,952.30	8,681.94
Nebraska:								
Alliance.....	1,869	579,731.00	21,357.47	13,105.55	34,463.02	6,000.00	2,806.63	8,806.63
Broken Bow.....	924	370,327.30	10,727.72	7,896.23	18,623.95	5,355.66	1,564.96	6,920.62
Lincoln.....	357	65,510.65	3,521.20	7,861.69	11,382.89	2,848.38	90.04	2,938.42
North Platte.....	1,150	354,901.78	15,003.15	12,413.67	27,416.82	6,000.00	1,941.12	7,941.12
O'Neill.....	484	93,404.49	5,321.07	6,300.43	11,621.50	4,024.29	1,418.68	5,442.97
Valentine.....	918	317,748.58	9,208.67	22,297.30	31,505.97	5,154.60	1,605.07	6,759.67
Nevada:								
Carson City.....	1,039	60,131.50	7,551.93	57,516.32	65,068.25	6,000.00	2,665.58	8,665.58
New Mexico:								
Clayton.....	10,865	1,445,701.17	126,873.25	142,179.32	269,052.57	6,000.00	7,814.56	13,814.56
Las Cruces.....	971	121,123.81	8,972.20	25,370.25	34,342.45	5,399.56	1,661.22	7,060.78

Roswell.....	5,922	759,034.10	67,352.20	105,679.11	173,031.31	6,000.00	5,695.36	11,695.36
Santa Fe.....	4,316	524,478.03	49,575.64	51,363.58	100,939.22	6,000.00	3,315.36	9,315.36
North Dakota:								
Bismarck.....	5,275	305,758.32	46,993.06	285,544.17	332,537.23	6,000.00	6,580.72	12,580.72
Devils Lake.....	2,402	73,283.23	13,147.48	106,255.09	119,402.57	6,000.00	4,287.53	10,287.53
Dickinson.....	5,734	593,759.79	62,124.22	249,206.83	311,331.05	6,000.00	4,944.05	10,944.05
Fargo.....	1,125	55,712.44	10,296.32	61,092.92	71,389.24	6,000.00	880.90	6,880.90
Minot.....	5,874	142,578.68	26,187.61	614,375.80	640,563.41	6,000.00	8,021.75	14,021.75
Williston.....	4,615	212,864.73	24,207.68	526,452.36	550,660.04	6,000.00	5,341.87	11,341.87
Oklahoma:								
Alva.....	441	20,356.01	3,312.08	5,292.09	8,604.17	2,764.79	164.94	2,929.73
Elreno.....	991	10,034.47	4,873.03	43,425.49	48,298.52	5,974.24	1,706.04	7,680.28
Guthrie.....	2,224	56,453.64	13,782.76	28,967.97	42,750.73	6,000.00	4,492.30	10,492.30
Lawton.....	2,027	49,429.58	10,360.15	96,288.31	106,648.46	6,000.00	3,254.13	9,254.13
Woodward.....	6,577	377,885.88	46,450.23	363,853.01	410,303.24	6,000.00	8,260.84	14,260.84
Oregon:								
Burns.....	1,494	148,683.48	11,168.21	95,385.62	106,553.83	6,000.00	1,504.31	7,504.31
La Grande.....	2,754	216,093.01	19,999.03	298,347.27	318,346.30	6,000.00	3,882.01	9,882.01
Lakeview.....	1,312	119,311.62	9,486.28	149,192.84	158,679.12	6,000.00	1,631.59	7,631.59
Portland.....	1,220	79,037.66	10,065.88	125,121.06	135,186.94	6,000.00	2,027.45	8,027.45
Roseburg.....	3,798	255,925.46	26,435.86	417,074.09	443,509.95	6,000.00	7,691.76	13,691.76
The Dalles.....	3,123	192,901.47	21,046.69	308,519.35	329,566.04	6,000.00	4,749.65	10,749.65
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen.....	807	31,488.28	5,318.36	45,586.98	50,905.34	5,162.18	1,299.82	6,462.00
Chamberlain.....	4,065	217,209.47	25,652.01	213,691.04	239,343.05	6,000.00	4,887.35	10,887.35
Huron.....	297	8,199.28	1,741.41	14,925.23	16,666.64	2,234.57	278.64	2,513.21
Mitchell.....	193	15,483.71	4,048.09	3,949.78	7,997.87	4,048.33	2,368.16	6,416.49
Pierre.....	5,302	528,657.98	52,089.30	126,329.09	178,418.39	6,000.00	5,195.34	11,195.34
Rapid City.....	10,384	1,285,133.10	109,928.49	207,130.31	317,058.80	6,000.00	7,391.46	13,391.46
Utah:								
Salt Lake City.....	2,784	381,131.90	9,985.14	142,747.49	152,732.63	6,000.00	3,004.59	9,004.59
Vernal.....	662	87,296.93	9,739.62	6,450.28	16,189.90	5,848.86	1,716.72	7,565.58
Washington:								
North Yakima.....	1,580	165,608.99	15,653.39	100,731.59	116,384.98	6,000.00	2,603.39	8,603.39
Olympia.....	384	23,106.57	3,382.86	39,874.46	43,257.32	4,598.65	422.70	5,021.35
Seattle.....	935	46,628.57	7,469.90	91,377.64	98,847.54	6,000.00	3,398.28	9,398.28
Spokane.....	2,841	189,045.33	25,677.81	233,747.94	259,425.75	6,000.00	5,521.55	11,521.55
Vancouver.....	1,579	109,595.23	11,523.15	157,537.49	169,060.64	6,000.00	2,681.70	8,681.70
Walla Walla.....	1,440	94,565.34	15,837.72	77,185.76	93,023.48	6,000.00	3,193.22	9,193.22
Waterville.....	2,600	173,934.10	26,516.73	100,870.31	127,387.04	5,987.50	3,508.55	9,496.05
Wisconsin:								
Wausau.....	1,251	57,595.61	8,151.23	19,627.47	27,778.70	5,746.42	1,693.10	7,439.52
Wyoming:								
Buffalo.....	1,211	101,655.79	8,489.20	89,186.72	97,675.92	6,000.00	1,836.00	7,836.00
Cheyenne.....	2,102	242,820.90	26,861.52	57,854.02	84,715.54	6,000.00	2,398.50	8,398.50
Douglas.....	989	101,551.57	8,176.11	64,273.96	72,450.07	6,000.00	1,265.86	7,265.86
Evanston.....	1,204	137,845.36	5,546.43	71,443.14	76,989.57	5,850.75	244.20	6,094.95
Lander.....	971	92,849.45	7,926.84	153,618.23	161,545.07	6,000.00	1,306.67	7,306.67
Sundance.....	1,536	152,891.12	14,084.48	109,277.38	123,361.86	6,000.00	1,484.31	7,484.31
Indiana.....	1	10.08	5.25	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Location.	Number of applica- tions, en- tries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Receipts.			Expenses.		
			Fees and com- missions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commis- sions of register and receiver.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Alabama.....	1,579	80,576.44	\$10,092.99	\$23,333.88	\$33,426.87	\$5,805.90	\$2,521.36	\$8,327.26
Alaska.....	714	3,834.80	2,685.92	18,372.83	21,058.75	5,946.06	1,092.51	7,038.57
Arizona.....	1,888	198,509.64	17,521.23	53,347.10	70,868.33	5,808.32	2,741.23	8,549.55
Arkansas.....	6,149	333,676.41	40,225.92	300,614.24	340,840.16	24,000.00	7,838.79	31,838.79
California.....	6,982	741,520.95	50,070.71	528,215.48	578,286.19	42,950.42	14,629.17	57,579.59
Colorado.....	17,022	2,015,503.05	192,870.40	571,150.09	764,020.49	51,995.79	22,220.51	74,216.30
Florida.....	1,638	82,526.44	10,220.47	64,250.40	74,470.87	6,000.00	5,174.22	11,174.22
Idaho.....	11,212	1,087,402.94	78,501.80	460,665.93	539,167.73	30,000.00	14,638.04	44,638.04
Iowa.....	7	120.00	201.05	116.75	317.80	1,192.38	2.26	1,194.64
Kansas.....	3,458	327,284.53	36,599.11	127,580.69	164,179.80	13,072.27	7,168.36	20,240.63
Louisiana.....	1,846	59,003.42	10,684.00	79,463.87	90,147.87	10,119.02	3,989.06	14,108.08
Michigan.....	827	46,147.59	7,356.60	43,731.48	51,088.08	6,000.00	2,228.13	8,288.13
Minnesota.....	6,983	422,216.49	52,127.37	424,415.32	476,542.69	18,000.00	9,368.96	27,368.96
Mississippi.....	1,006	35,545.37	5,546.21	17,041.65	22,587.86	4,106.99	2,301.65	6,408.64
Missouri.....	1,710	128,877.20	6,697.40	112,197.18	118,894.58	5,808.37	2,349.20	8,157.57
Montana.....	14,013	1,494,052.02	121,276.28	582,279.27	703,555.55	53,729.64	20,614.53	74,344.17
Nebraska.....	5,702	1,781,623.80	65,139.28	69,874.87	135,014.15	29,382.93	9,426.50	38,809.43
Nevada.....	1,039	60,131.50	7,551.93	57,516.32	65,068.25	6,000.00	2,665.58	8,665.58
New Mexico.....	22,074	2,850,337.11	252,773.29	324,592.26	577,365.55	23,399.56	18,486.50	41,886.06
North Dakota.....	25,025	1,383,957.19	182,956.37	1,842,927.17	2,025,883.54	36,000.00	30,056.82	66,056.82
Oklahoma.....	12,260	514,159.58	78,778.25	537,826.87	616,605.12	26,739.03	17,878.25	44,617.28
Oregon.....	13,701	1,011,952.70	98,201.95	1,393,640.23	1,491,842.18	36,000.00	21,486.77	57,486.77
South Dakota.....	21,048	2,086,171.82	198,777.66	611,612.43	810,390.09	29,445.08	21,420.77	50,865.85
Utah.....	3,446	468,428.83	19,724.76	149,197.77	168,922.53	11,848.86	4,721.31	16,570.17
Washington.....	11,359	802,484.13	106,061.56	801,325.19	907,386.75	40,586.15	21,329.39	61,915.54
Wisconsin.....	1,251	57,595.61	8,151.23	19,627.47	27,778.70	5,746.42	1,693.10	7,439.52
Wyoming.....	8,013	829,614.19	71,084.58	545,653.45	616,738.03	35,850.75	8,535.54	44,386.29
Indiana.....	1	10.08	5.25	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	18,903,263.83	.....	.....	11,492,453.76	.....	.....	.....
Swamp lands patented.....	.....	35,622.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales of Indian lands.....	.....	151,470.02	.....	.....	997,972.52	.....	.....	.....
Depredations, government property, copies of records, reclama- tion water-right charges, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,283.18	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	201,953	19,090,356.78	1,731,883.57	9,760,570.19	12,715,709.46	565,533.94	276,578.51	842,112.45

Recapitulation by classes of entries.

State or Territory.	Sales of land at public auction.			Sales of land subject to preemption entry.			Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	4	199.74	\$469.35				53	3,753.52	\$9,386.78									
Alaska.....										33	1,653.30	\$6,415.00	8	1,195.78	\$11,957.83			
Arizona.....										117	8,861.19	37,815.00						
Arkansas.....	5	247.93	309.92				836	93,631.10	234,080.08	41	4,377.00	11,055.00						
California.....	27	1,902.72	3,216.72				1,103	151,161.33	378,103.37	141	14,462.87	44,899.22						
Colorado.....	95	7,892.20	15,450.08				175	20,210.20	50,525.39	339	7,580.07	34,887.50	78	11,823.08	129,007.10			
Florida.....	1	40.00	50.00				153	14,187.54	35,499.18	7	800.98	2,015.00						\$344.63
Idaho.....	2	80.00	100.00	5	680.00	\$850.00	965	117,784.05	298,739.62	93	5,063.88	23,762.50				141		14,811.50
Iowa.....																		
Kansas.....	36	2,724.23	4,217.30															
Louisiana.....							341	24,684.26	61,711.53									
Michigan.....							194	16,174.20	40,435.58									
Minnesota.....	1	19.50	24.38				1,286	154,287.86	385,726.33									
Mississippi.....							30	1,987.46	4,968.75									
Missouri.....																		
Montana.....	110	8,642.12	13,998.80	82	10,146.39	12,696.42	652	79,190.50	197,986.83	186	7,873.79	31,469.78	24	2,821.89	48,964.90			1,251.10
Nebraska.....	273	39,373.60	53,652.53															2,708.58
Nevada.....							1	111.67	279.18	204	10,312.30	51,070.00						
New Mexico.....	8	463.36	619.20							29	1,637.12	7,785.00	5	399.41	7,988.40	1		135.97
North Dakota.....	282	14,376.65	35,004.86				20	2,123.37	5,308.43				15	840.00	10,800.00			
Oklahoma.....	2	160.00	200.00													16	640.00	3,020.00
Oregon.....	85	6,825.26	9,777.35	1	40.00	100.00	3,687	489,941.12	1,224,844.87	37	2,194.48	10,100.00	12	2,323.22	23,232.20			
South Dakota.....	295	17,134.62	38,066.15				171	21,658.30	54,152.85	22	2,460.20	11,137.50	1	40.00	400.00			1,419.86
Utah.....	2	80.00	100.00				3	360.00	900.00	121	6,026.17	28,035.00	33	4,487.79	103,016.00	1		110.00
Washington.....	99	6,714.65	15,067.04	1	10.90	13.63	1,476	179,914.04	449,785.32	22	1,606.90	8,091.00	43	7,105.55	84,751.80			
Wisconsin.....							79	4,976.01	12,440.05									
Wyoming.....	70	6,443.03	10,032.63				494	61,295.39	153,234.06	36	3,022.49	11,240.00	84	13,784.40	216,544.05	13	983.66	1,581.58
Total.....	1,397	113,319.61	200,356.31	89	10,877.29	13,660.05	11,719	1,437,431.92	3,598,108.20	1,428	77,922.74	319,777.50	303	44,821.12	636,663.18	172	1,623.66	25,383.22

Recapitulation by classes of entries—Continued.

State or Territory.	Desert land entries.						Excess payments on homestead and other entries.		
	Entries.		Area.		Amount.		Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.			
Alabama.....							157	211. 47	\$265. 33
Alaska.....									
Arizona.....	121	11	21, 594. 60	2, 605. 42	5, 398. 72	2, 605. 42	51	127. 58	169. 88
Arkansas.....							110	613. 94	767. 68
California.....	1, 443	47	285, 712. 69	8, 991. 16	71, 428. 12	8, 991. 16	172	749. 11	1, 134. 41
Colorado.....	1, 938	202	363, 437. 93	34, 045. 33	90, 860. 62	34, 045. 33	814	3, 103. 96	4, 447. 46
Florida.....							144	163. 64	204. 95
Idaho.....	873	217	143, 392. 20	30, 407. 45	35, 849. 41	30, 408. 76	195	854. 01	1, 248. 81
Indiana.....									
Iowa.....									
Kansas.....							83	199. 94	296. 81
Louisiana.....							58	129. 75	163. 07
Michigan.....							12	33. 51	41. 91
Minnesota.....							61	438. 26	590. 91
Mississippi.....							52	116. 85	159. 34
Missouri.....							19	71. 12	88. 89
Montana.....	1, 174	859	198, 269. 11	149, 128. 78	49, 568. 04	149, 138. 80	295	1, 272. 56	2, 047. 80
Nebraska.....							317	1, 369. 23	1, 716. 85
Nevada.....	89	8	15, 340. 52	953. 97	3, 835. 19	953. 97	22	303. 94	589. 33
New Mexico.....	975	67	166, 317. 42	10, 590. 52	41, 579. 26	10, 590. 53	889	2, 357. 79	2, 950. 39
North Dakota.....	3	12	410. 60	2, 524. 59	102. 65	2, 574. 59	487	2, 092. 88	3, 804. 16
Oklahoma.....							88	134. 98	169. 48
Oregon.....	395	106	62, 061. 08	16, 721. 53	15, 515. 33	16, 721. 53	196	1, 043. 71	1, 500. 19
South Dakota.....	511	62	78, 685. 62	12, 702. 34	19, 679. 14	12, 702. 34	555	1, 711. 23	1, 874. 45
Utah.....	403	5	64, 075. 02	560. 16	16, 019. 13	560. 26	17	44. 44	55. 58
Washington.....	399	41	62, 630. 83	5, 719. 90	15, 658. 73	5, 719. 90	229	1, 468. 77	2, 875. 20
Wisconsin.....							4	20. 47	32. 73
Wyoming.....	641	605	101, 100. 12	94, 425. 84	25, 275. 76	94, 425. 88	189	790. 39	1, 153. 85
Total.....	8, 965	2, 242	1, 563, 027. 74	369, 376. 99	390, 770. 10	369, 438. 47	5, 216	19, 428. 53	28, 349. 46

State or Territory.	Homestead entries.								
	Entries.			Area.			Amount.		
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.
Alabama.....	818	367	122	76,291. 17	34,782. 13	10,411. 25	\$7,679. 87	\$870. 83	\$13,015. 79
Alaska.....	14	14	-----	985. 72	985. 72	-----	-----	32. 96	-----
Arizona.....	984	166	42	136,930. 30	22,809. 97	5,672. 72	14,232. 28	902. 63	7,093. 12
Arkansas.....	2,320	1,593	361	234,806. 44	182,903. 13	43,361. 18	23,122. 35	4,597. 68	54,401. 56
California.....	1,650	530	98	235,816. 46	76,772. 84	12,797. 78	26,116. 26	3,310. 58	19,422. 85
Colorado.....	10,148	960	912	1,554,570. 24	146,835. 69	142,988. 13	170,236. 63	6,217. 28	209,271. 28
Florida.....	612	392	171	67,145. 39	45,236. 15	20,353. 33	6,474. 83	1,130. 28	25,442. 23
Idaho.....	3,552	1,253	291	448,430. 01	175,974. 88	37,960. 11	48,269. 93	7,856. 65	54,194. 38
Indiana.....	1	-----	-----	10. 08	-----	-----	5. 25	-----	-----
Iowa.....	2	2	-----	120. 00	108. 77	-----	16. 00	5. 44	-----
Kansas.....	2,174	530	597	324,120. 36	78,427. 13	88,622. 78	30,678. 23	2,651. 63	122,984. 96
Louisiana.....	411	542	149	32,827. 65	47,772. 80	12,539. 55	3,663. 20	1,451. 65	17,559. 37
Michigan.....	297	98	28	29,859. 88	10,135. 57	2,417. 18	2,961. 57	243. 47	3,021. 49
Minnesota.....	2,192	1,721	252	254,276. 45	222,807. 44	29,452. 74	24,417. 59	6,041. 06	38,063. 00
Mississippi.....	440	334	103	32,471. 08	28,068. 05	9,206. 81	3,606. 48	718. 24	11,658. 50
Missouri.....	503	399	-----	39,216. 19	36,146. 01	-----	4,274. 75	966. 01	-----
Montana.....	5,329	1,098	358	777,455. 13	165,744. 58	52,472. 53	91,162. 68	8,692. 23	74,651. 99
Nebraska.....	4,022	983	78	1,740,406. 56	175,299. 58	8,638. 20	54,774. 12	3,989. 89	11,796. 91
Nevada.....	329	56	3	33,898. 07	5,782. 16	475. 46	3,777. 57	291. 11	788. 65
New Mexico.....	15,105	1,252	1,289	2,338,866. 03	192,832. 02	202,095. 79	235,579. 46	7,399. 38	252,805. 38
North Dakota.....	9,405	5,502	8,785	1,340,437. 97	844,851. 61	1,023,236. 63	133,784. 81	27,601. 47	1,785,255. 58
Oklahoma.....	3,754	5,458	2,860	501,930. 74	819,996. 82	425,976. 82	45,605. 81	20,475. 12	530,874. 10
Oregon.....	2,668	1,572	465	374,067. 58	232,322. 71	67,650. 46	40,264. 53	9,934. 69	91,015. 63
South Dakota.....	12,792	1,042	5,063	1,962,153. 69	152,993. 57	781,560. 22	173,474. 55	4,050. 15	472,129. 14
Utah.....	834	80	2	116,358. 54	11,900. 35	252. 80	12,064. 54	476. 00	316. 00
Washington.....	3,185	2,478	813	429,637. 52	369,767. 22	118,035. 57	53,258. 86	20,971. 20	214,013. 57
Wisconsin.....	355	518	60	30,275. 57	57,545. 32	3,818. 70	3,584. 48	2,241. 90	6,439. 69
Wyoming.....	3,161	696	157	472,983. 38	103,908. 37	24,280. 86	53,785. 70	4,308. 06	31,745. 64
Total.....	87,057	29,636	23,059	13,586,348. 20	4,242,710. 59	3,124,277. 61	1,266,995. 29	147,427. 59	4,047,960. 81

Recapitulation by classes of entries—Continued.

State or Territory.	Applications for timber and stone lands.		Mineral applications.		Mineral protests.		Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal land filings.		Reservoir filings.		Town-site filings.		Cancellation fees.	Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Applications to purchase coal land.		Valentine scrip filing.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama	53	\$530																\$1,010.29				
Alaska.....			22	\$220	10	\$100					560	\$1,680							53	\$530		
Arizona.....			107	1,070	19	190							2	\$6	2	\$6		872.32				
Arkansas.....	835	8,350	26	260					22	\$44							\$16	3,835.89				
California.....	1,113	11,130	173	1,730	10	100			8	24	11	33	1	3			19	6,724.87				
Colorado.....	219	2,190	335	3,350	26	260	283	\$849	90	270	106	318	3	9			70	8,340.36				
Florida.....	147	1,470	7	70														1,073.36				
Idaho.....	966	9,660	98	980	23	230	1	3	1	3	26	78			1	3	339	5,671.03			1	\$1
Iowa.....																	1	178.61				
Kansas.....							12	24	14	28			3	6				3,195.25				
Louisiana.....	337	3,370																2,187.15				
Michigan.....	194	1,940															2	2,209.56				
Minnesota.....	1,286	12,860							2	4							92	6,709.96				
Mississippi.....	30	300															39	866.49				
Missouri.....																	12	1,429.64				
Montana.....	654	6,540	197	1,970	24	240	100	300	31	93	95	285	15	45			100	5,840.83				
Nebraska.....									25	50			1	2			111	6,192.27				
Nevada.....	1	10	265	2,650	37	370			3	9	17	51						389.25				
New Mexico ..			29	290	1	10	2	6	165	495	21	63	20	60				4,598.45				
North Dakota..	21	210							31	62	87	174	105	210			506	19,467.75				
Oklahoma.....									9	18							35	10,604.29				
Oregon.....	3,664	36,640	22	220					3	9	5	15					64	9,118.10				
South Dakota..	171	1,710	20	200					182	364	28	56	114	228	1	2	148	16,759.34				
Utah.....	3	30	119	1,190	23	230			3	9	65	195					37	1,624.68				
Washington....	1,628	16,280	38	380	2	20	1	3	3	9	76	228					248	13,068.50				
Wisconsin.....	79	790															39	1,205.85				
Wyoming.....	493	4,930	39	390	5	50			23	69	179	537	9	27			1	4,047.60				
Total.....	11,894	118,940	1,497	14,970	180	1,800	399	1,185	615	1,560	1,276	3,713	273	596	4	11	1,879	137,221.69	53	530	1	1

Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	Number of entries or partial payments.	Area.	Sales and interest.
Alabama:		<i>Acres.</i>	
Montgomery—Cherokee Indian school lands.....	11	652.12	\$815.20
California:			
Eureka—			
Round Valley Indian Reservation lands.....	2		578.25
Klamath River Indian Reservation.....	2	45.03	112.58
Oakland—Round Valley Indian Reservation.....			4,115.24
Colorado:			
Durango—			
Southern Ute, act February 20, 1895.....	117	12,765.97	9,852.66
Ceded Ute, act June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882.....	24	2,839.84	1,109.95
Glenwood Springs—Ute Indian land.....	180	22,015.67	28,063.99
Montrose—Ute Indian lands.....	577	74,537.46	51,193.33
Idaho:			
Blackfoot—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands.....			40.00
Kansas:			
Dodge City—Osage trust and diminished reserve land.....	65	5,647.28	6,459.57
Topeka—Kansas trust and diminished lands.....	1		20.56
Minnesota:			
Cass Lake—Chippewa Indian lands.....	93		16,028.24
Crookston—			
Chippewa Indian lands.....	231		49,936.23
Red Lake Indian Reservation lands.....	112		106,020.34
Duluth—Chippewa Indian lands.....	32		4,603.27
Montana:			
Billings—Crow Indian ceded lands.....	36		58,131.42
Nebraska:			
O'Neill—Omaha Indian land.....	3	200	4,930.59
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake—Sioux Indian lands.....	149		58,089.90
Oklahoma:			
El Reno—Wichita ceded land.....	422		80,865.20
Lawton—Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands.....	51		186,758.93
Oregon:			
La Grande—Umatilla Indian Reservation lands.....	109	8,554.16	7,164.32
South Dakota:			
Mitchell—Sioux Indian lands.....	393		167,531.80
Pierre—Lower Brulé Indian Reservation.....	364		20,810.23
Utah:			
Vernal—Uintah Valley Indian Reservation lands.....	154	883.05	25,066.87
Washington:			
Spokane—Colville Indian Reservation land.....	145	14,983.71	43,965.27
Waterville—Colville Indian Reservation land.....	100	8,345.73	21,531.17
Wyoming:			
Lander—Shoshone or Wind River Reservation.....	133		44,177.41
Total.....	3,506	151,470.02	997,972.52

	Page.
Coal land legislation recommended.....	9
Coal lands, applications to purchase and filings.....	24, 50
Coal lands, sales of.....	47
Commission to investigate Creek lands in Alabama recommended.....	28
Commuted homestead entries, credit for prior payment.....	25
Comparison of work in General Land Office, 1907-8.....	4-5
Compulsory attendance of witnesses.....	11
Condition of building.....	20
Contests, affidavits for publication.....	23
Contract system of surveys.....	13
Convictions, acquittals, indictments.....	42
Credit for prior payment in certain commuted homestead entries.....	25
Creek lands in Alabama.....	28
D.	
Desert land entries.....	33, 48
Devils tower.....	19
District land offices:	
Entries made at.....	43-46
Expenses incurred at.....	6, 43-46
List of.....	30
E.	
Education, moneys accruing to States on account of grants.....	38
El Morro.....	20
Employees in General Land Office, number of.....	30
Employees, salaries of.....	7
Entries by classes.....	47-50
Entries, coal land.....	35
Entries, desert land.....	33, 48
Entries, examined in General Land Office...	39
Entries, final homestead.....	33
Entries, homestead.....	49
Entries, made at district land offices.....	43-46
Entries, timber and stone.....	33
Entries, timber culture.....	34
Evidence of title to mining claims and of water rights.....	24
Examination of entries.....	39
Excess payments.....	48
Executive officer.....	8
Expenses of district land offices.....	6, 43-46
F.	
False jurats, punishment of officers who attach	11
Fees for reducing testimony to writing.....	50
Fees of surveyors-general for certified copies..	23

	Page.		Page.
Field division headquarters of special agents.	31	New forms of applications, etc.	25
Field force.	3-4	New system of keeping records and accounts in district land offices.	6
Filings for public land.	50	Number of employees in General Land Office.	30
Final homestead entries.	33	Number of patents issued during year.	42
Fire, plats destroyed by.	12		
Forest lieu land frauds.	25	O.	
Forests, national.	21, 36-37	Oaths administered by officers, clerks, etc.	10
Forms of applications, etc., new.	25	Officers, administration of oaths.	10
Fraud in obtaining title to public lands.	10	Officers who attach false jurats, punishment of.	11
Frauds, forest lieu land.	25	Opening of Indian lands.	29
Fraudulent entries, alleged, acted on.	41		
Furniture and linoleum, appropriation for, recommended.	21	P.	
G.		Patents, index of.	18
General Land Office, comparison of work, 1907-1908.	4-5	Patents issued during year.	42
General Land Office, employees and salaries.	7, 30	Patents undelivered.	12
General statement.	3	Payment, credit for prior, in commutation of homestead entries.	25
Grants, state and territorial.	38, 40-41	Payments, excess.	48
H.		Payment to public creditors.	25
Homestead entries and filings.	33, 49-50	Petrified forest, the.	19
Homestead entries, amendments of.	22	Plats destroyed by fire.	12
Homesteads in Alaska.	22	Preemption entries and filings.	47, 50
Homesteads in reclamation projects.	22	Proceedings on special agents' reports.	23
I.		Protests, mineral.	50
Index of patents.	18	Public and Indian lands, cash receipts.	37
Indian and public lands, cash receipts.	37	Public and Indian lands entered.	35
Indian lands, opening of.	29	Publication, affidavits for, in contests.	23
Indian lands, sales of.	51	Public auction, sales of land at.	47
Indian, public and, lands entered.	35	Public creditors, payment to.	25
Indictments, convictions, and acquittals.	42	Public lands, fraud in obtaining title to.	10
Inspection of land offices.	17	Public lands, unsurveyed.	36
Inspection of offices of surveyors-general.	17	Public lands, unappropriated.	36
Isolated tracts.	24-25	Q.	
J.		Qualifications for the positions of register and receiver.	15
Jurats, punishment of officers who attach false.	11	R.	
L.		Railroad right of way.	9
Lands, restoration of, to entry.	15	Recapitulation, by States, of entries made and expenses incurred.	46
Lands sold, lists of.	23	Recapitulation, entries by classes.	47
Lands under reclamation projects.	9	Receipts, cash.	6, 37
Legislation, recommended.	9-15	Reclamation fund, collections from water- right charges.	39
Lieu land frauds, forest.	25	Reclamation fund, credits of fees and com- missions.	38
List of district land offices.	30	Reclamation projects, homesteads in.	22
List of offices of surveyors-general.	31	Reclamation projects, withdrawal of lands under.	9
Lists of lands sold.	23	Recommendations:	
Local land offices, list of.	30	Appropriation for administering national monuments.	20
Location of warrants, scrip, etc.	24	Appropriation for copying plats of mineral surveys in California.	12
Lower Brulé Indian Reservation, opening of.	29	Appropriation for repairs of building and for furniture.	20-21
M.		Commission to investigate Creek lands in Alabama.	28
Maps, revision of state.	21	Legislation.	9-15
Mineral applications and protests.	50	Legislation in regard to surveys.	13
Mineral lands, sales of.	47	Provision for executive officer.	8
Mining claims, evidence of title.	24	Salary increases.	7-8
Monuments, national.	19, 37	Withdrawal of lands under reclamation projects.	9
Montezuma Castle.	19		
Muir Woods.	20		
N.			
National forests.	21, 36		
National monuments.	19, 37		
Natural bridges, Utah.	20		

	Page.		Page.
Records, new system of keeping, in district land offices.....	6	States, entries made and expenses incurred, recapitulation by.....	46
Registers and receivers.....	15	Statistics relating to the disposition of public lands.....	30-51
Register and receiver, duties of.....	23	Surveyors-general, certified copies and fees...	23
Regulations, changes in.....	22-25	Surveyors-general, inspection of.....	17
Repairs to building recommended.....	20-21	Surveyors-general, list of offices of.....	31
Reservations, bird.....	18	Surveys, change recommended in contract system.....	13
Reservoir filings.....	50	System, new, of keeping records and accounts in district land offices.....	6
Restoration of lands to entry.....	15		
Restoration of lands withdrawn for national forests.....	22		
Rights of way.....	9-10		
		T.	
S.		Timber and stone applications.....	50
Salaries of employees.....	7	Timber and stone entries.....	33
Sales of abandoned military reservations.....	47	Timber and stone lands, sales of.....	47
Sales of coal lands.....	47	Timber culture entries.....	34
Sales of Indian lands.....	51	Timber in Alaska.....	24
Sales of land at public auction.....	47	Town-site filings.....	50
Sales of land, preemption entry.....	47		
Sales of mineral lands.....	47	U.	
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	47	Unappropriated lands.....	36
San Francisco fire, plats destroyed by.....	12	Undelivered patents.....	12
School grant, California.....	16	Unsurveyed lands.....	36
Scrip, location of.....	24		
Soldiers' additional rights, location of.....	24	V.	
Special agents, field division headquarters...	31	Valentine scrip filing.....	50
Special agents' reports, proceedings on.....	23		
Special agents, work of.....	3-4	W.	
State and territorial grants.....	38, 40-41	Warrants, location of.....	24
Statement, general.....	3	Water rights, evidence of title.....	24
States, moneys paid to, for education, on account of grants.....	38	Withdrawal of irrigable arid lands.....	14
States and Territories, area of.....	32	Withdrawal of lands under reclamation projects recommended.....	9
		Witnesses, compulsory attendance of.....	11
		Work of General Land Office.....	5

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